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REICH ARMY PUSHES ANNIHILATION MOVES ON TRAPPED SOVIETS

Russian Attempts to Break Through Encirclement Frustrated by Germans

MASS AXIS ATTACK IN LIBYA

More Than 1,000 Armored Cars And Modern Weapons Being Used in Giant Drive

Domei

BERLIN, June 8.—Despite unfavorable weather conditions, annihilation operations of the Soviet troops encircled in the rear of the central sector of the Eastern front are progressing rapidly with fresh enemy attempts to break through the German line on the southern sector repulsed by the Hungarian troops, the German High Command announced today.

On the Woloh sector, fresh enemy attacks on the strongly-defended bridgehead were repelled after bitter fighting, and heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy in men and materials, the High Command said.

Meanwhile, German bombers carried out new attacks on enemy naval and air bases in Malta, while severe fighting is continuing on the North African front, the communique said.

German minesweepers operating off the Dutch coast encountered British motor torpedo boats and in a fierce sea battle one enemy boat was damaged, the High Command said.

Mass Drive in Libya

Combined German and Italian forces on the Libyan front started a mass offensive drive against the British in Bir Heckiem and Knightsbridge yesterday, reports a Nichi Nichi report from Lisbon today.

More than 1,000 armored cars, equipped with every type of arms for modern desert warfare are now participating in this great desert battle, the report said.

Sebastopol Under Fire

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, June 8.—The B.B.C. broadcast today the report given by the Red Star, organ of the Soviet Army, concerning the situation of Sebastopol as follows, according to a Reuter's report from London:

"The German attack on Sebastopol commenced three days ago is still continuing fiercely, and on June 7 the port was subjected to extensive air raids as never experienced before since the outbreak of hostilities on the eastern front."

The Reuter's report from London also said that while the Soviet authorities are remaining silent on the Sebastopol situation, it is clear that the German forces are attempting to drive out the Soviet troops from their last base in the Crimean Peninsula.

Germany Getting Ready

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 7.—As Russo-German hostilities have turned into local skirmishes after the German victories in Kharkov and Kerch sectors, the Svenska Dahbladet of Sweden made the following comment yesterday:

"Since the beginning of this year, the Russo-German war was staged only in two sectors, Kharkov and Kerch, where Germany scored victories although the battle of Kharkov for the first two weeks proceeded in favor of Marshal Simeon Timoshenko. The latter lost the fight as a result of the most decisive offensive by the air and land forces under Marshal Fedor von Bock, Commander-in-Chief of the German forces in that region.

"Marshal von Bock attacked the left of the Red troops, pursuing the enemy down to a ferry point of the River Donetz, and besieged and annihilated the enemy. The strategical superiority of the German command was also undeniable in the battle of Kerch.

"Now the Reich army is ready for the next move attacking the enemy from any direction. It is ready to meet the RAF's possible raids, while U-boats will also more actively and effectively participate in the war in all waters."

KOISO GIVES DINNER

New Governor-General of Chosen Invites Tojo, Sugiyama, Others

General Kuniaki Koiso, newly appointed Governor-General of Chosen, was host at a dinner party monday evening at the Togyo Kaikan Hall, Yurakucho, Kojimachi Ward, for General Hideki Tojo, Premier and concurrently War Minister, Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, War Vice-Minister, and leading staff members of the War Ministry; General Gen Sugiyama, chief of the Army General Staff, and other military leaders.

Manchou Premier Reaches Nanking

Premier Chang Ching-hui, specially delegated by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, to return the courtesy visit recently made by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China to Hsinking in felicitation of Manchoukuo's 10th Anniversary, arrived safely in Nanking on June 8. The above telephoto from Shanghai shows the distinguished visitor being greeted by high officials of the Nanking Government.

Big War Storm to Shatter European Lull; Japanese Navy Actions Highlight of Week

Epitomizing the last one week's war situation in Europe, the Nichi Nichi Berlin correspondent says that it is "calm before a storm," according to Domei.

The Japanese Navy's surprise attacks on Sydney and Madagascar alone stand out prominently and there has been no noticeable change in the European war situation, the correspondent points out, adding that it is likely that the time has matured on the eastern front for opening hostilities.

It is unbelievable that the two countries will remain silent, watching the development of the situation, he said.

Since the outbreak of the war between Germany and Soviet Russia one year ago, they have been scrutinizing, their opponent's operations. Accordingly, it is well-nigh impossible to take the enemy unawares at the present moment.

This being a well-known fact to Germany, Germany will launch a frontal attack on the Soviet forces by utilizing excellent weapons. Anyhow, during the past one week, necessary preparations appear to have been made by both parties, so it is quite sure that a large-scale battle will be staged in the near future. In this sense, movements of the two countries during the present week should be watched with utmost care. Despite the present European situation, the United States still expects much of the Soviet Russia.

At Kharkov, the Soviet army was reported to have lost 300,000 men. The United States, however, is satisfied with the fact that the Russians were able to check the German advance more or less, it seems.

In North Africa, Egypt is being threatened. Great Britain is setting its hopes on Soviet Russia in vain. In all probability, Great Britain will encourage Soviet Russia by establishing a so-called "second front" as surmised from the attempted landing on Northern France and other moves.

On the Pacific Ocean, the United States is unable to do anything owing to the Japanese Navy's brilliant activities. Because of the complete defeat at Hawaii, the United States hurriedly constructed a military road in Alaska.

Some Americans are pessimistic concerning the resistance power of the Soviet army on the eastern front and point out that supply of commodities to Soviet Russia according to a Roosevelt-Stalin agreement has been decreased by about 50 per cent.

JAPAN'S SUMO EXPERTS TO PERFORM IN HSINKING

Will Contribute to 10th Manchou Anniversary Festivities —Send-Off Given

As another contribution toward the commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the State of Manchukuo, the Japan Wrestlers Association will sponsor a special tournament in Hsinking for six days from July 10, reports Domei.

Prior to the departure of the wrestlers, the Manchoukuo Anniversary Celebration Committee gave them a grand send-off at the Imperial Hotel 6 p.m. Monday.

The party was attended by over 50 guests including Admiral Isamu Takeshita, President of the Wrestlers Association, Okinori Kaya, Finance Minister, Generals Takashi Hishikari and Shigeru Honjo, Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuo Ambassador, leading wrestlers and members of the Manchoukuo Anniversary Celebration Committee.

After exchange of brief addresses between the host and the guests, a dinner was given.

The party of the wrestlers accompanied by the President of the Wrestlers Association is scheduled to depart for Manchoukuo on June 14.

DR. CHU LEAVES FUKUOKA

Nanking Special Envoy and Suite Given Warm Sendoff at Airport

Domei

FUKUOKA, June 8.—Dr. Chu Min-i, Special Envoy of the National Government of China, and his suite left the local airport at 1:15 p.m. today for Nanking via Shanghai.

The Chinese mission left Tokyo last Saturday and spent two nights here.

Many Japanese notables were at the airport to wish the party bon voyage.

RULE AIDERS TO CONTROL ALL STATE MOVE GROUPS

Representatives Gather to Decide Establishment of Central Council

To discuss necessary matters for placing national movement organizations under the control of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the establishment of the National Movement Organization Council was decided upon at the conference of the representatives of the Agricultural National Service Association, the Industrial National Service Association, the Commercial National Service Association, the Marine National Service Association, the Dai Nippon Women's Association, and the Nippon Youth Association, held at the Premier's official residence yesterday afternoon.

Premier General Hideki Tojo addressed the conference and stressed the necessary of strengthening the structure of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and also of placing all national movement organizations under the control of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, so that the most effective results in national unity could be attained.

The newly organized National Movement Organization Council will hold its first meeting on Saturday, June 13 at the headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Meanwhile the Government will also negotiated with various Ministries as regard the affairs concerning the official control of national movement organizations.

At the meeting of the National Movement Organization Council will be present the Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, representatives of the six organizations above mentioned, and directors of Ministry Bureaus concerned. The Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will act as the chairman at the meetings of the Council.

Manchoukuo Premier At Nanking to Return President Wang's Call

Domei

NANKING, June 8.—Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, Special Envoy to China, and his party including Foreign Minister Wei Huan-chang arrived here by plane from Dairen at noon today and were met by a large crowd of both Japanese and Chinese dignitaries at the Nanking airfield. Premier Chang and his party on a courtesy visit to return the recent visit of President Wang Ching-wei to Manchoukuo immediately proceeded to their hotel.

SHIRATORI PREDICTS BRITAIN'S COLLAPSE

Climax Next Year, He Says—Economic, Ideological War to Be Dragged Out

Toshio Shiratori, former Japanese Ambassador to Italy, adviser to the Foreign Office in the second Konoye Cabinet and now a Diet member predicts that both Germany and Italy will gain command of the European Continent in the course of this year, reports Domei.

Mr. Shiratori said the climax of the war will come next year, when Britain will crack and the armed conflict will then practically cease, with the war dragging into the form of an economic and ideological warfare.

The prophecy was made by Mr. Shiratori in the current issue of "Gendai" or Modern Times, a widely read monthly.

War Favors Axis

"The second World War is progressing very favorably for the Axis Powers both in the European and the Eastern theaters of war, and it is now only a question of time before the bogey of Anglo-American influences will disappear completely from the surface of the earth.

"Chungking, making its last struggle, will soon collapse, while both Germany and Italy will gain command of the European Continent in the course of this year.

"It is a foregone conclusion that Britain will fall in the course of next year, and all the old influences of the world will flee to the United States where it is possible they will attempt to put up their last resistance.

"The United States, with its rich resources and shielded by the wide Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, is making war preparations on a huge scale. It is natural for one to observe that it will take a long time before the Axis Powers will be able to crush the United States.

"But the climax will come when Britain falls and armed conflict will cease, the war dragging on in the form of economic and ideological warfare. The outlook for this prolonged war can be adjudged by the national power of the belligerents.

"From this viewpoint, I must say the Axis Powers are at an advantage. The national structure of Germany and Italy, due to many years of hard training, has now become very solid.

Not Really United

"On the other hand, what conditions will develop in the United States? In the past, the United States was not a State in the strict sense of the word, so disunited has been her national structure, and in

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U.S. WILL PRESSURE VALERA TO CAST OFF NEUTRALITY OF IRISH

Vice-President Wallace Due in Dublin Soon to Confer With Leader

BERLIN STAYING FRIENDLY

Second Front Plans Viewed Difficult to Realize—Sky Seen Only Hope

Asahi Service

VICHY, June 8.—According to a Havas report from Berne, Switzerland, the United States Government will shortly dispatch Vice-President Henry A. Wallace to Eire to confer, with Prime Minister Eamon de Valera on the question of bringing Eire to the Allies' side, as that country has maintained strict neutrality in the present war.

A Berlin report says, however, that the German Foreign Office declared that whatever operations the United States Government might undertake, Germany would maintain neutrality toward Eire.

Second Front Gloomy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 7.—Regarding the plan for formation of a second front, a Washington dispatch to the La Nacion reported that the recent mass bombing by the United States and Britain of German towns means for optimists the prelude to a continental invasion while President Roosevelt warned his countrymen to have more patience, and to keep cool-headed.

The La Nacion report said that General George Marshal's speech on the much-discussed formation of a second front caused less sensation than expected.

Meanwhile, several competent experts calculating the possible collapse of the Soviet front hold pessimistic views on the formation of a second front, deeming it a foolish move if the first front should be broken down, the La Nacion reported.

Meanwhile, military chiefs at London and Washington are more pessimistic because the opening of a second front may be easy, but it will be most difficult to maintain it with Allied battleships and transport convoys being seriously reduced.

Therefore, it is premature to think of formation of a second front this year, the Argentine paper pointed out. Judging from the presence of the important United States Air Corps chief in London, however, it can be imagined that a second front may be formed, possibly in the sky, rather than on the ground, La Nacion added.

Inflation Is U.S. Worry

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 7.—In parallel with the expansion of the astronomical figures of war expenditures, the United States has now begun to suffer from inflation, which, according to various informations from intelligent sources, is more calamitous than any military destruction being staged by the Axis powers.

The Department of Labor reported a 12 per cent rise in living cost for April in comparison with that of a year ago.

Despite President Roosevelt's message to Congress on April 27 concerning remedial measures, the New York Times and other leading newspapers bitterly criticized the address.

He failed to touch such fundamental points as the prolongation of labor hours, strengthening of productive powers, thorough taxation, compulsive money saving, etc., but peripherally described the more or less resultant phenomena like the control of prices.

People of the United States are not yet fully enthusiastic over the war, with even an indication of a rise of an anti-war movement, the cause of which is believed to be the lack of gasoline, tires, and other daily necessities.

Oil Shortage Acute

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 8.—Dealing with the shortage of petroleum in the United States, the Time weekly published in New York, in its June 1 issue, declared the shortage of petroleum is not only due to the submarine campaign but also to the shortage of rubber.

A great majority of United States automobile drivers get enough gasoline to give a little exercise to the car and tires, the Time pointed out. The eastern coast of the United States suffers from an acute shortage of petroleum because daily need is estimated at approximately 1,265,000 barrels while through railroads and pipe-lines only 900,000 barrels are brought daily, it is reported.

The proposal for construction of a huge pipe-line from Longview, Texas, to Salem, was once more turned down by the White House, so that the East must also envis-

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Weakness of U.S. Economy, National Life Analyzed by Okumura in Radio Broadcast

Information Board's Vice-President Asserts America, Now Reduced to Have-Not Nation Through Japan's War Gains, Suffering From Sugar, Rubber, Gasoline, Other Shortages

Kiwao Okumura, vice-president of the Board of Information, speaking through JOAK at 9 p.m. Monday on the subject of "What Effects Have Japan's Victories in War Given the Life of the American People?" minutely analyzed the weakness of American economy as well as the national life of the United States, which has been toppled from the position of a have-nation and reduced to the status of a have-not nation, and urged the Japanese people, the victorious nation, to be unwavering in their determination to fight the war out.

Mr. Okumura's address follows:

"Only six months since we were granted the Imperial Rescript, Japan's national glory is spread all over Great East Asia. In the United States and Great Britain, on the contrary, their repeated defeats suffered since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have caused the morale of their armies to degenerate, and the dissatisfaction of the peoples has been mounting.

"How are the conditions in the enemy countries? The Board of Information, mobilizing every source available, has been seeking information on the domestic conditions of the enemy countries and also collecting various reports thereon. On the basis of these data, I should like to talk to you on the effects of Japan's victories on the national life and economy of the United States.

Cites Time's Stories

"First. I shall introduce to you stories in the popular American magazine Time which are illustrative of the striking contrast between the pre-war bluff and the miserable reality in the United States. The news magazine Time dated December 8 has the following supposition on the war:

"'American preparations for war with Japan have been completed. The army, navy and the air force of the United States are marking time in tension just like athletes waiting for the gun to start, on an area from Rangoon to the West to Honolulu to the East. Examining the conditions in Japan, we find that the huge munitions industries are merely running but with no efficiency. The shipbuilding industry is nearly paralyzed on account of the shortage of steel. The aviation oil consumed by the airplanes of the Japanese Army for the four-year-old China Incident cannot be replenished. Moreover, their merchantmen aggregating an undisclosed number of tons cannot move. Under such conditions war means economic suicide. In Japan houses are built of wool and a further setback is found in the small number of air defense and fire-fighting facilities. The outcome of American-Japanese war is obvious.'

Changed Tone

"The same magazine dated December 15, that is, a week later than the previous issue, completely changed its tone and became quite pessimistic, saying:

"'The American Navy was attacked while off its guard. It was clear that though it was Sunday morning, they were idle while they should have been in a war preparatory condition. The result has been so miserable as is known to every one.'

"Thus, the magazine in this way vehemently attacked the American fighting forces for their idleness. This is typical of a Liberalistic publication to attack and criticize after the thing has been done instead of giving a warning beforehand.

"The successive defeats suffered by the United States not only have alarmed such anti-Japanese leaders as Cordell Hull, Henry Stimson, Henry Morgenthau and others but struck terror into the heart of Admiral Harold A. Stark, General George Marshall, and others who had insisted on a strong policy against Japan. The United States, first by means of strict censorship of the press, attempted to conceal such defeats from the people but the active overseas broadcasts by Japan and other foerign propaganda served to acquaint the American people with the facts.

Roosevelt Assailed

"The result was the mounting criticism among the people against President Roosevelt who underestimated the actual power of Japan and brought pressure to bear on Japan with utter carelessness for the purpose of fulfiling his ambition. Roosevelt, on his part, found it unavoidable to fight out the war for the maintenance of his own regime and on January 6 he sent a message to Congress in which he clarified his intention not to lay down arms until the final victory has been secured, irrespective of how long the present war might be drawn.

"Among the foodstuffs, sugar has been most seriously affected by Japan's victories. With the supply of sugar from the Philippines and India cut, the United States fixed the ceiling price for sugar as early as on December 26, and on January 26 this year enforced the sugar consumption allotment system, according to which each person was given a pound or 450 grams a week. Even in peacetime, the domestic sugar production in the United States amounted to only one-third of the entire demand.

"What is worse, the shortage of ship bottoms arising from the War has rendered the importation of Cuban sugar unsmooth. As soon as the month of March came, the Washington Government carried out a drastic reduction of wholesale sugar for April. As a result, the real amount of sugar for household use was further reduced by about 20 per cent, each man's quota a week becoming much less than one pound.

"Late in March, the Government issued an announcement, prohibiting the sale of sugar throughout America for a week beginning on April 27, and adopted the 'ticket rationing system after that period. The Americans, lapped in idle ease, came to taste plain black tea and bitter coffee. It seems that even the supply of coffee itself became uncertain due to cornering and hoarding by housewives who became apprehensive because of the frequent sinking of transport vessels. Besides, the lack of foodstuffs and animal fat is being reported.

Wool Consumption Cut

"Then on January 7, the Government ordered a 40-per cent reduction in woolen drapers' consumption of wool for the first quarter of this year, as compared with last year's allotment. As to the consumption of wool for woolen yarns for public use, the Government attempted to make a 50 to 60 per cent decrease from the allotment for the corresponding period of last year. But this step gave rise to intense cornering of wool. Surprised by this, the Government undertook late in January thorough control forbidding women to knit sweaters for soldiers and sailors.

"Late in February the wool control which had been corrected, began to work smoothly. Then determining the control of wool to be used for public use, the Government seemingly carried out severe consumption regulations cutting the quotas for manufacturers for April, May and June this year into 20 per cent of that for the corresponding period of last year. Judging from the actual situation in which Australia itself may be turned into another battlefield at any moment, it is considered likely that pure wool-

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LYTTLETON NOW VISITING MUNITIONS PLANTS IN U.S.

British War Production Minister Plans Readjustment of Trade Aid Between Two Nations

Domei

LISBON, June 7.—Captain Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of War Production, now visiting in the United States, accompanied by Donald Nelson, Chairman of the American War Production Board, is inspecting munitions factories in Detroit and other American cities, according to a Washington report reaching here.

Captain Lyttleton is expected to recommend to his home Government a plan for fundamental readjustment regarding mutual economic assistance between Britain and the United States, following his inspection tour.

Meanwhile, the Sunday Times predicted that he will advise the London Government to dispatch capable men of ministerial rank to the United States in order to encourage industrialists for speedy production of war materials for Britain, a London message received here stated.

HUNGARY PREMIER VISITS HITLER AT HEADQUARTERS

Confers With Chancellor, Ribbentrop and War Leaders On Various Matters

Domei

BERLIN, June 8.—Referring to the visit of Dr. Nicholas Kallay de Nagy Kallo, Premier of Hungary, with Chancellor Hitler, the German authorities have given out the following communique through the German News Agency:

"Premier Kallay de Nagy Kallo interviewed Chancellor Hitler at the German High Command Headquarters on Saturday and conferred with Chancellor Hitler and Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, on government problems."

After this conference, it was reported that Premier Kallo discussed military matters with Field-Marshal von Keitel and Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop.

On the following day, talks on various economic problems were held.

NAVY LANDING FORCE CONCLUDES MOP-UPS IN BOHOL AND BASILA

Tenth Largest Island in Philippines Cleared of All Enemy Remnants

JETAFE PORT CAPTURED

Sudden Landing Also Made on Extreme Southern Outpost—Occupation Is Easy

Domei

ABOARD A JAPANESE WARSHIP, June 8.—Japanese Naval Forces operating in the Visayan waters have completed mopping-up operations around Bohol Island, the tenth largest in the Philippines, and its neighboring islands.

The Japanese Naval Forces which cooperated in the Army's landing operations on Negros Island on May 22, attacked Bohol on May 23, immediately bringing under their control the waters near Tagbilaran, situated on the southern coast of Bohol and captured Jetafe, a strategic port city situated on the northern coast of the same island.

Despite gunfire from enemy remnants in Jetafe, the Japanese Naval Forces completely occupied the port and seized four American military vessels moored to the Jetafe wharves.

They also seized three enemy ships near Tagbilaran and another in Dumanjug, a port on the west coast of Cebu Island which had been spotted by Japanese Naval planes. Dumanjug is situated 22 miles southwest of Cebu City.

Bohol Island, covering an area of 1,400 square miles, is one of the most populous and prosperous islands in the Philippine archipelago, being rich in mineral resources, especially coal.

Occupy Basilan Island

Domei

ABOARD A WARSHIP, June 8.—A sudden landing of the Imperial Navy Force on Basila, extreme south of the Philippine Islands, from Isabella harbor early on the morning of May 25, easily occupied the island where enemy remnants were lurking, unaware of Lt.-General Jonathan M. Wainwright's surrender.

The remnants fled into the hills on the landing of the Japanese units, but they were immediately captured and disarmed.

The island is situated opposite Zamboanga, on Mindanao and is strategically important as aerial covering point of the city.

The island is well-known for its cows and copra.

'Running Fight' Told

Graphically describing the running fights at the Burma front, a correspondent of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi says: "Running fight means to outrun the enemy forces, not to overtake them, so far as the Imperial Army activity is concerned."

After the capture of Rangoon, our forces had to launch a series of fierce running fights against the enemy forces. Repairing damaged bridges and exchanging fire with the enemy units, our crack units advanced at a record-breaking speed of 130 kilometers a day, the correspondent reveals.

Because of the interception of the enemy retreat, they were annihilated at various points. Those belonging to our infantry, motorcar, cavalry and field hospital units related their own experiences graphically to the Nichi Nichi correspondent as follows:

According to Captain Mantaro Urada, his unit had to advance for two days, with only a small amount of water and no food over a steep, meandering mountain road about two meters wide and damaged at various points.

"At one time a panther attacked a truck and it was shot and provided us with a splendid meal," according to Lieutenant Tetsu Fujii. A certain unit captured an anaconda two feet in girth and ate it with avidity, the lieutenant also revealed.

At an extremely steep slope, the unit to which Captain Yoshitaro Matsuzawa was attached had to unload the horses and the guns had to be carried by the men. Carrying the guns on their shoulder and pushing the horses from behind, the

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Ono En Route Here

Rokuichiro Ono, former Vice-Governor-General of Chosen arrived at Shimonoseki Monday en route to Tokyo, and took the 9:25 a.m. train for the capital, reports Domei. Mr. Ono recently resigned from his Chosen post simultaneously with the resignation of General Jiro Minami as Governor-General of Chosen.

JAPANESE IN EUROPE FARING SPLENDIDLY

Second Batch of Evacuees Since War Arrive at Manchuli —Tell of Experiences

The second batch of Japanese homeward bound from European countries since the start of the current war arrived at Manchuli on Monday after traveling through Turkey and Baku, the Nichi-Nichi Manchuli correspondent reported Monday.

The party consisted of Saburo Sakurai, Secretary of the Foreign Ministry, Munenori Onjoji, an assistant professor of the Kyushu Imperial University, and two exchange students, Mr. Sumita and Mr. Tokunaga, who had been dispatched to Rome and Budapest respectively.

All Faring Well

"All the Japanese residents in European countries are getting along splendidly," Mr. Sakurai told the Nichi-Nichi correspondent. "In Rome the Japanese residents number some 130 and in Germany there are more than 300.

"The Japanese in Germany and Italy are displaying the spirit of mutual aid. For instance, as there is not a single Japanese physician in Rome, Japanese doctors in Berlin often go to Rome to give medical aid to the Japanese residents there. At present, it is quite difficult for the Japanese residents in Europe to communicate with their families. So I ask you to publish through your paper that the Japanese residents are getting along splendidly."

Mr. Onjoji gave his description of warring Germany in the following vein:

"In Germany no stone is left unturned by the Government for the protection of children. For the preservation of the health of the children, mothers call at the health consultation offices established everywhere, two to four times a month, together with their children.

Nurseries Everywhere

"Day nurseries and kindergartens have been established everywhere for children of the working class. They are left there in the early morning by their parents who call for them in the evening. In case of air raids the children are taken to well-equipped shelters by car.

"Because of the development of the health insurance system, patients can undergo medical treatment at a fee almost next to nothing."

Okumura Analyzes Weak U.S. Economy

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len goods will have disappeared in America before long.

"Then silk stockings had disappeared on account of the stoppage in the importation of silk from Japan. Nylon stockings, supported by enthusiastic propaganda, replaced silk products. But, because of the shortage of fibres for the making of parachutes even nylon came to be preferentially turned for military use.

Uniform Discussed

"Since April 1, all socks and stockings have come to be made of rayon. The use of pig's hair for the the making of cloth brushes has also been banned. The fixing of wartime clothes akin to national uniform as adopted by Axis Powers has reportedly come to be taken up for discussions. Recently the prohibition of double breasted coats, restriction of the size of trousers, shortening of overcoats, abolition of decorative bands, etc., have been decided to be severely practiced under Government order.

"Of course, the lowering of the living standard is not being enforced only on the side of such material distribution. It is being conducted also destructively on the side of labor reinforcement. The national defense program including the expenditures of about $60,000,000,000 as drafted by the Washington Government some time ago, needs new labor of some 20,000,000 odd persons, supposing one dollar is to be paid to one person an hour. To this end, jobless workers and women as well were mobilized, but such a measure proved insufficient. The execution of this gigantic program can hardly be expected unless the present 40-hour labor system is changed and the weekly labor hours for workers all over America extended by 50 per cent. The Government is now facing such a contradictory situation.

"Next, two or three facts about the effect the War of Greater East Asia has given to American economy. First, we may cite the rubber industry. American civilization indeed was called rubber civilization, and true to this popular notion the utilization of rubber in the United States was quite active. Yearly in the United States 600,000 tons of rubber were consumed. Of this total, only a little more than 3 per cent or 20,000 tons came from the Amazon valley in South America.

Fatal Blow to America

"Practically the entire amount of a huge volume of rubber consumed in the United States was supplied by Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies. However, those areas have now been placed under the control of the Japanese, and the United States' loss thereby of rubber supplying countries is proving to it to be a fatal blow.

"The automobile industry has been given the most poignant blow by the stoppage of rubber supply. When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, the American Government prohibited all sales of rubber and rubber manufactures including tires and tubes till the first 10 days of January of this year. Later the American Government ordered the stoppage of distribution of tires for use by the people in general, and at the same time decided to exert rigorous control on motorcar trips for pleasure. On January 2 retail sales of motorcars for private use and motor trucks were entirely forbidden. At the end of January, further, production of motorcars for civilian use was ordered to be completely stopped.

"In March, requisition of motorcars owned by the people was ordered by the Government, and quite recently Roosevelt issued an order to the governors of all the States that for rubber economy the maximum speed of motorcars an hour be restricted to 64 kilometers. If the state of affairs in this direction is continued at this rate, the production of 60,000 airplanes and 45,000 tanks which Roosevelt announced last January will not be carried out so easily and satisfactorily.

Shortage of Tin

"Then, about the shortage of tin. America annually consumes an average of 100,000 tons of tin, and 45 per cent of the amount is allotted to the canning industry. But as the import of tin has been entirely stopped as the result of the Japanese Forces having placed under their control the Malay Peninsula, the United States has immediately sought supply of tin from Bolivia in South America. However, as there is no tin refinery plant in the United Sttaes, she seems to be extremely troubled on that account. A few days ago Donald Nelson, chief of the Wartime Production Bureau, announced that the majority of canning factories have been ordered to close their work at the end of May, this causing a panic on the part of industrial circles and the consumers in general.

"Shortage of materials being suffered by the United States is not confined to that of those materials which are produced in East Asia. The materials shortage as is being felt in the United States covers also those produced in that country itself. The most representative of them is oil.

"That the shortage of oil should be seriously discussed in the United States which boasts the biggest production of it in the world might seem strange on casual observation. But the fact is that this situation has been brought about by confusion as well as by the unsmoothness in operation of oil transportatin facilities due to the shortage of tankers and the increase of the number of tankers attacked and sunk.

"Oil Coordination Administrator Ickes, the man held directly responsible for this situation, on March 25 stated that during one week from March 7 to March 14, some 680,000 barrels of oil were lost due to the sinking of tankers and as its result, the stocks of oil in the East Coast States suddenly suffered an enormous decrease.

"According to an announcement by the American Shipping Association, tankers in the United States as at the end of last October numbered 350, aggregating 2,600,000 tons. But later by the activity of the Axis submarines, America has lost one fifth of her tanker holdings. Further, as by the poorness of her convoy system her transportation efficiency has phenomenally fallen off, her oil transportation power seems to have decreased to 55 per cent of ordinary times or to about half the ordinary amount.

"Of late, inevitable circumstances finally have forced the Government to enforce a gasoline quota system, effective from May 15. On this account 12,000,000 automobiles will have to disappear entirely from the traffic arena, a Buenos Aires dispatch reported a few days ago.

"Ironically enough, in Washington alone there are about 30,000 Government officials living in the vicinity of that city more than seven miles distant from the city. As it is in America, they have no other means of traffic to go to their office than their automobiles. With their gasoline to operate their motor cars being deprived of, therefore, they can't drive their cars and this would stop Government functions.

The same thing can be said of the munition industry. It seems that in the United States questions are arising one after another in rapid succession surrounding the problem of official regulation of gasoline.

Britain Hit Hard

"The loss of many tankers on the side of the United States in addition to her loss of oil supply resources in East Asia is causing a serious difficulty to Britain. The execution of her military operations in Australia and India in the future is chiefly dependent on the oil supply from America. In this respect, the United States and Britain are now exposed to serious difficulties due to the loss of many United States tankers.

"Nor are the above the only difficulties to which the United States and Britain are exposed. Capture by Japan of various regions with important resources has entirely upset the economic position of the United States and Britain which heretofore have maintained their control all over the world by means of their enormous economic strength.

"Due to the economic blockade Japan is thus conducting against them, the economic circles of the United States and Britain are now experiencing a great confusion. Especially, the United States is being exposed to various difficulties in connection with hasty enforcement of wartime economy which is inconsistent with her system and organization based on Liberalism.

"The fact that the American citizens are strong believers in Liberalism is giving rise to serious trouble and difficulties in this respect. Meantime, her enormous plan for munitions production is, it is anticipated, destined to end in a blueprint plan after all. Thus, the United States has been defeated by Japan not only in armed war but in economic war as well."

Manchoukuo Picks Son of First Premier As Initial Plenipotentiary to Thailand

Cheng Yu, son and heir of Cheng Hsiao-hsu, ex-Premier of Manchoukuo, who was responsible for the successful founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, was appointed the first Manchoukuo Minister to Thailand, according to an Asahi dispatch from Mukden on Sunday.

Cheng Yu was born in 1889 as the second son of Chang Hsiao-hsu. After finishing the course at a college in Shanghai in 1910, he entered the Liverpool University.

As his father, who was consistently loyal to the Manchoukuo Dynasty throughout his life time of 74 years, was opposed to his son's becoming an official of the Chinese Republic, Cheng Yu was placed in business after his return from England to China. He managed printing plants in Peking, Mukden, and Shanghai.

When the Manchoukuo Empire was founded, he entered the official world for the first time, as the secretary of his father, Premier Cheng Hsiao-hsu, and later Chief of the Capital Construction Bureau and Chief of the Communications Bureau.

He has held the post of Mayor of Mukden for the last four years. It is understood, in this connection, that Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Bangkok, was an intimate friend of Cheng Hsiao-hsu and has the respects of Cheng Yu, the newly-appointed Manchoukuo Minister to Thailand.

Revealing his firm resolution to carry out his mission as the first Minister to Thailand, Mr. Cheng said as follows in an interview with an Asahi reporter:

"In my opinion, the essential prerequisite for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is to gain the understanding of the Chinese overseas residents.

"When the Dutch Government put heavy pressure on the Chinese merchants in the South Seas some 30 years ago, an association was organized for the purpose of 'protecting the overseas Chinese residents.'

"At that time, my father sent books which contained collections of Chinese classics, to the South Seas Chinese merchants, urging them to be alive to Asiatic morals.

"I hear that these books have been used by the Chinese residing in the South Seas as their moral codes and the name of my father is esteemed among them.

"I am glad to assume the post of the Manchoukuo Minister to Thailand because in so doing, I can carry on my father's work in guiding the overseas Chinese and converting them into true Asiatics."

Shonanto Is Haven for Motley Crowds As Varied Activities Hum at Former Pace

Domei

SHONAN CITY, June 8.—With the supply of electricity, gas, water and tramcars and buses restored to normal, the reconstruction of Shonan Island is making rapid progress.

Especially noteworthy is the swift diffusion of the Japanese language in Shonan Island where one now experiences no inconvenience in his daily life if he knows Japanese, although in pre-war times as many as 40 different languages were in use.

At Shonan port, large transports are daily coming in and going out, and at the wharfs are to be seen a large number of longshoremen working cheerfully.

Fishery which had been interrupted during the war has now been revived, with hundreds of Chinese working under Japanese fishermen, to the great delight of the inhabitants because their dinner tables are now served with fresh fish which had been missing for some time past.

Chinese junks, which disappeared after the outbreak of the war, are again busy attending to transportation of cargoes in nearby waters.

The Municipal administration is being ably conducted by Shigeo Ohdate, Mayor of Shonan City, and his able lieutenants at the White House facing the Raffles Ground, while the hospital which had previously been run by the Straits Settlements authorities has now been brought under the management of the Municipality.

The Japanese military scrip is being enthusiastically supported by all the people here, including the Chinese and all other residents. Meanwhile, the Yokohama Specie Bank was reopened on March 20, while the Bank of Taiwan also commenced business on April 28.

To the great joy of the people here entertainment houses, including cinemas, have been reopened since May. The total number of show-houses reopened reached 14 in the city alone.

Radio broadcasting service has also been resumed with a daily special course for the Japanese language given among other items on the program.

DR. BA MAUNG TELLS OF DRAMATIC ESCAPE

Former Burmese Premier Was Imprisoned by British for Two Years

Dr. U Ba Maung, former prime minister of the Burmese Government, upon being recommended to the chairmanship of the working committee of the Central Administrative Organ instituted last Wednesday, stated in his interview with the Army Press Corps that day at the official residence of the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Burma Regions, that the task of reconstructing Burma is not unattended with difficulty, but that he is determined to bring this about by first securing the maintenance of peace and order in the country under Japan's leadership. He then related a graphic account of how he managed to escape from the Mokok prison where he was interned.

Dr. Ba Maung's account follows:

"My father, like me, was also exiled. Having his blood in my veins I reckon I should be called a revolutionist, for after resigning from the premiership I organized a liberalist alliance and continuously fought against the British Government for the defense and independence of Burma. Meanwhile, the current European War broke out and because I refused to give support to the British, I was arrested by them and interned in the Mokok prison situated at the upper regions of the Irrawaddy River. After my internment my wife Mon Maken took my place and led the members of the alliance in their ceaseless fight against the British Government.

Chiang Emissary Bribed

"My wife who was then hiding out in Meimio was intent upon collecting all available information regarding what punishment the British Government would mete out to me, through those who were connected with the defense work of Burma. It was just about this time that an emissary dispatched by Chiang Kai-shek happened to call on my brother Dr. Bhahan, who bribed him with a prohibitive sum of 30,000 rupees to obtain his permission to take me along with him to Chungking.

"No sooner had this incident happened when my wife, to her great surprise, discovered that there was an arrangement already made between the British Government and Chiang Kai-shek to the effect that I was to be handed over to the Chungking Government. Hearing this, my wife immediately went to the Mokok prison where I was interned and told the officials that I was to be released by the British Government shortly. This false story seemed to have had much effect, for the Indian officials believed the tale and became very generous in their surveillance.

"During my two-year imprisonment I was able to command the sympathy of all the Burmese as well as of the Mokok native inhabitants. Not only this, but even most of the officials of the prison, with the exception of the British, began to entertain a very friendly feeling toward me, so much so that they went so far as to say they would follow me in case I escaped from prison. To be frank about it, I was able to gather first-hand news while in this prison regarding the Imperial Japanese Forces' Burma drive when it was started.

Escape a Success

"It was when I met my wife through the good offices of the Indian officials of the prison that I made up my mind to escape thinking it the most opportune time and I told my wife about it. Chieftain Mairon, of the State of Shan, situated about 30 miles northeast of Mokok, was kind enough to bring me a Mokok policeman's uniform. But all the wardens were on the lookout, having been tipped off the previous night. On the following day which was April 13, all the officials as well as the wardens were found dozing, dead tired with the previous night's work. Seeing this, I immediately clad myself in the given uniform and succeeded in escaping in broad daylight. While I was making this escape I saw around me a large number of British troops who had retreated from the different sectors, unable to stand the severe onslaught of the Imperial Japanese Forces. The British authorities, upon learning of my escape, immediately issued an order to the various localities to 'shoot Bhamo to death immediately upon discovery.'

"Being informed in the meantime that the Imperial Japanese Forces had been making advances toward Mandalay in the north, I, together with my wife also disguised as a policeman, as well as two accompanying policemen and also my four followers, cleverly made the escape. After a hazardous journey which covered 80 miles, we finally reached Eho and while hiding in a certain small town in this district I was rescued by the Imperial Japanese troops on May 12. Words fail to express my deep appreciation for what the Imperial Japanese Forces had done for me at that time.

"On this occasion I pledged to do my level best to cooperate with the Imperial Japanese Forces in their laudable work of constructing the projected new Burma, and I take this opportunity to reiterate my vow."

JAPANESE INTERNEE TELLS OF HARDSHIPS

North Borneo Fishery Company Head Was Captive For 50 Days

Katsuji Orita, 62, a director of the North Borneo Fishery Company and for 25 years a resident who valiantly protected Japanese rights in the Southern Regions, arrived in Moji Monday afternoon, reports Domei. Mr. Orita, who was interned for fifty days with 2,000 other Japanese in Tawao, was rescued by the Imperial Forces.

Following are the excerpts of his statement expressing his joy of seeing the flag of the Rising Sun in Borneo.

"With 900 other Japanese subjects, I was interned in Tawao hospital. The surroundings there were barricaded, and civilian and Indian constables were constantly put on guard.

"We were only allowed to bring our personal belongings such as toilet articles, clothes, and a few books. We were not properly fed and were allotted only thirty-six sen of food a day.

"We did not have any contact with the outside world but fortunately the Indian constables were friendly and informed us of many things. When we heard that the Japanese soldiers had landed in Zentsulin Island and freed the Japanese subjects residing there, it gave us new strength.

Imperial Troops Arrive

"It was on the early morning of January 24. The Indian constables came riding on their bicycles and yelling: 'They have arrived! They have arrived!' When we saw the Japanese soldiers come triumphantly marching on, we wept with joy and sang 'Kimigayo.'

"After being freed by the Japanese soldiers, we told the enemy commanding officer to expect the same treatment he gave us. He pulled a wry face and it was a pleasant sight to see."

In view of showing his appreciation and gratitude to the gallant Japanese soldiers, Mr. Orita has gathered about 100 boys and started an outdoor national school. He will train these boys for the new South and cultivate the Japanese spirit in them.

U.S. Will Pressure Valera to Cast Off Neutrality of Irish

(Continued From Page 1)

age a shortage of oil for home heating this winter, the magazine said.

Arrangements are now being hurried by the White House not only for construction of wooden barges for carrying crude oil through inland water-ways from Florida but for improvement of the Florida barge canal. Time contended that even if oil transport is sufficient to obtain necessary quantities, the rubber shortage will throttle car traffic to the minimum.

Shiratori Predicts Britain's Collapse

(Continued From Page 1)

modern war her weakness will be revealed. Even now, American finance is in a state of bankruptcy, and there is no panacea to save the United States from collapse.

Its astronomical expenditures for armament is going to be the last straw on the shoulders of the American people, with red figures increasing in every department of the Administration, and the American standard of living steadily dropping. Moreover, the United States is denied access to the rich resources in the southern regions. In these conditions, there is not the slightest doubt that she will crack from within.

"Therefore, even if the old world and its influences should take flight to the United States there is no need for the Axis Powers to worry, nor would it be necessary for them to over-estimate the resistance power of the Combined Old Influences.

"So, after next year, it will be only necessary for the Axis Powers to wait and see the United States crack from within."

Navy Landing Force Concludes Mop-Ups

(Continued From Page 1)

unit succeeded in crossing the mountain.

According to Major Yoshio Yoshinaga, his unit had to send wounded men forward instead of sending them to the rear, because of the speedy advance of his unit.

The activities of our motor-car units should not be overlooked, Captain Yutaka Oshita pointed out. Shan State being a notorious malaria infested district, the men driving the cars were afflicted with the disease one after another, but had to stick to the steering wheels day and night in spite of their high temperatures and the terrific heat.

Press Comments

Tuesday, June 9

ASAHI—Indian Uprisings
KOKUMIN—Significance of Ideological Warfare
YOMIURI—Unification of Patriotic Movements

Indian Uprisings

ASAHI—In India recently, the uprising of rebels occurred in two different places. The rebellions were of natural growth, without the support of any deliberate plan. Both the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, the most dominant organs of the Indian national movement, have so far showed no reaction to the insurgencies.

Any disturbance, it may be noted, as long as it is of a natural growth, is powerless and does not show any remarkable development. This was undoubtedly the case with the recent uprisings in India where ample armed forces are stationed to suppress such uprisings.

This is to say that all Indian rebellions are doomed to be subjugated. However, one must be warned against drawing the hasty conclusion that all disturbances in that country are insignificant. We cannot afford to ignore the Indian uprisings because they are suppressed, especially with regard to the latest ones.

The exploitation of India by the British since about 400 years ago is now threatened by the brilliant victories gained by the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia. The successful operations of the Imperial Army and Navy both in Burma and the Indian Ocean have placed the whole of India under the mercy of Japan. The withdrawal of all British institutions from India, therefore, seems to be only a question of time.

The Indians at this juncture have been repeatedly promised by the Japanese Government of the latter's unstinted aid to rid themselves of the time-old British suppression. That the Indians can realize their desire of "India for Indians" has been stressed several times by Premier General Hideki Tojo and other high officials of the Japanese Government.

Under these circumstances, there are two main currents influencing the general attitude of the Indian public, the one supported by Mahatma Gandhi and the other by Pandit Jawaharal Nehru, both leading figures among those engaged in the Indian national movement. Mahattma Gandhi's idea may be briefly described as abiding by his historic non-resistance attitude under all circumstances and that of Mr. Nehru's is centered around his intention of defending India with Britain after the complete status of independence is acquired for India.

These two different ideas are common in that the advocates desire the voluntary withdrawal of all Britons together with their institutions from India. These national leaders, it may be rightfully adjudged from their ideas, are hoping for what can never be. It is important that they realize that the British are not the kind of people who would retire from India of their own accord. Then they must know that if they really wish to free India of British shackles, they must resort to arms or other effective methods. They also ought to know that Japan has no sinister designs on Indian territory. She is burning with the desire of seeing her neighbor completely released from British oppression.

Significance of Ideological Warfare

KOKUMIN—At this stage of the War of Greater East Asia, when the Imperial Forces' operations for the brief period of six months have practically eradicated the enemy's influence from this part of the globe, the Japanese nation is advised to carefully examine what is being planned by the enemy countries to counter-balance their heavy war losses.

What must be noted in this connection is that the United States and Britain are no longer separate entities but are a composite whole as far as war strategy is concerned. Britain in this sense should be regarded as part of the United States. This has been proved by various undertakings realized between the two countries of late. A large British fund has been removed to the United States for the ostensible reason that it will be spent for the purchase of weapons from the States.

This composite combination of the Anglo-Saxon Powers is also seen in the fact that Australia, which legally belongs to Britain, is now under the influence of the United States, not only as regards war strategy but in every other aspect.

Then how is the situation of war preparations progressing in the United States as the main base of enemy resistance? Recent revelations from that country make it clear that a great number of war vessels, warplanes and other weapons are being hurriedly produced.

This American move, however, is not enough to scare this country, because it is now a well-established fact that the strength of weapons themselves is nothing when not backed by well-trained manpower which cannot be obtained in a week, as fully clarified by the years of hard training undergone by the complement of the now world-wide known Japanese Special Submarines.

The only thing which concerns the Japanese nation in this connection is the ideological warfare of the enemy countries intended to disturb us both on the front lines and at home. The enemy has a flagrant record of being skilful experts in matters related to the concoction of falsified reports and the introduction of plausible ideologies.

Against this ideological warfare, the entire Japanese nation should stage their joint efforts.

Unification of Patriotic Movements

YOMIURI—Japan stands in need of a new form for its national life, based on regions and occupations. This should be introduced at all costs to facilitate the set national purpose of successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It has been agreed among the interested authorities that the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which has recently been reorganized, is to control all patriotic associations among different occupational circles in all parts of the country. Arrangements are already progressing in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association for taking over the control from Cabinet Ministries, of the Patriotic Industrial Association, the Patriotic Agricultural Association, the Patriotic Marine Transportation Association and other similar bodies. It will also lead the national movements connected with the encouragement of savings, the clean-up of elections and the promotion of national health.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association, it is expected, will carry out these controls under the guidance of three principles, namely, a firm structure of the national life, the promotion of the Imperial Rule assistance movement and the training of nationals at large.

The various national movements, up to now, were restricted in their respective activities and were independent of one another, presumably because they had been under the control of different branches of the Government. Placed under the unified control of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the activities of these movements will be remarkably increased to the benefit of the nation, with the result that the people of Japan will be enabled to vigorously step forward for the realization of the huge tasks confronting them.

Premier General Hideki Tojo, in his recent conference with the leaders of a few large patriotic organizations, declared that, "It is thus intended that your movements will be guided to function in accordance with their intrinsic natures." The Premier's intention, if realized properly, will prove to be the motive power to propel the proposed unified national movement.

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H.M. THE EMPEROR AWARDS HONORS TO MANCHOU SOLDIERS

13,310 Loyal Fighters Given Japanese Decorations And Medals

FOR SPECIAL SERVICES

Profound Gratitude for Great Honor Expressed by Envoy Li

Soldiers of the Manchoukuoan Army have been honored by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

This fact, which furnishes further evidence, if such is needed, of the special relationship of Japan with Manchoukuo, became known at midnight on Monday, with the publication of statements on the subject by the War Ministry and the Bureau of Decoration of the Cabinet.

All told, 13,310 Manchoukuo soldiers in the Manchoukuoan Army have received either Japanese decoration or war medals.

These honors were in recognition of the special distinction with which the Manchoukuo subjects performed their duty in the battles of Nomonhan and Changkufeng and in the fighting against the Communist Army during the China Affair.

Names Announced

Manchoukuoan high army officers who were given unusual honors include General Yu Tan-hsiang, who is decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon, General Chi Hsiang with the same decoration, General Wang Ching-hsiu with the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, General Wang Tien-chung with the same decoration. Seventeen lieutenant-generals of the Manchoukuoan Army were invested with decorations of either the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure or Second Class Order of the Double Rayed Rising Sun. Four Manchoukuoan major-generals were decorated with the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun each.

In this connection, Premier General Hideki Tojo issued a statement in which he respectfully said the conferment of honors on the Manchoukuoan army officers and others by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was a matter of congratulation for Japan and Manchoukuo.

At the same time the honors were conferred by His Majesty the Emperor, statements came from the War Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations, announcing the names of Japanese Army officers and men and civilians in the Imperial Army who had been decorated for distinguished services rendered in the China Affair.

Granted Golden Kite

Some of them are alive. Others were killed on the battlefield or succumbed to wounds received in action. Colonel Isaburo Yokoyama heads the list of living officers, men, and civilians in the Army, 56 in all, who have been granted the Order of the Golden Kite.

Colonel Hayao Morishige is first in the list of 2,126 officers, men and civilians who were killed in action or who have died from wounds received in action or of diseases contracted on the battlefield.

Among the other officers who have received posthumous honors are Major Tozo Kato and Lieutenant Yasuo Sakai.

The two officers received special recognition of the services which won them the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite.

Manchoukuo is highly appreciative of the honors which have been granted by Japan to the officers and men of its newly-built army.

Envoy Expresses Gratitude

"We were profoundly impressed with the deepness of the thought of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan who has honored the Manchoukuo Army," remarked Ambassador Li Shao-keng of Manchoukuo in an oral statement he gave to Japanese newspaper men.

"In the Nomonhan and Changkufeng incidents and in the operations to wipe out the Eighth Route Communist army in areas bordering Jehol Province," he proceeded, "the Imperial Forces of Manchoukuo, with the backing of the nation's 30,000,000 people, cooperated with the Imperial Forces of Japan in accordance with the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol.

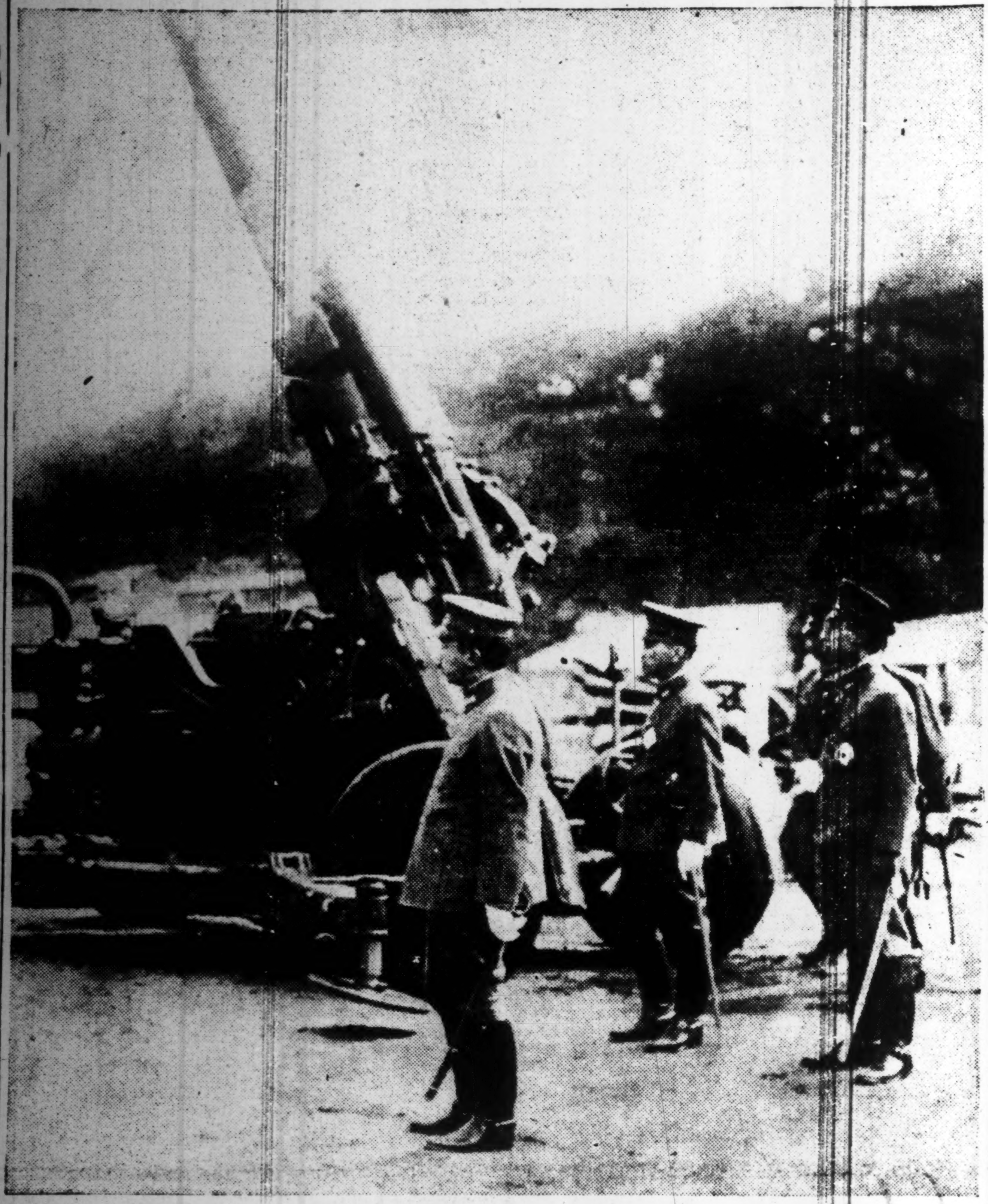
"The memory, I think is still fresh in your minds of how the armed forces of Manchoukuo worked side by side with the Imperial Army of Japan in beating the Soviet forces back to Soviet territory from which they had illegally and unjustifiably entered Manchoukuo, and in dealing an annihilating blow to the Eight Route Communist army.

"After these incidents, the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact was concluded. Then the situation among Japan, Manchoukuo, and the Soviet Union turned favorably. This rejoiced us immensely. We have a keen sense of gratitude to your country for all this.

"I feel greatly honored by the fact that decorations of Japan have been conferred on the Manchoukuo

(Continued on Page 2)

His Majesty Inspects Captured Guns



On the occasion of the sixth Imperial Rescript Observance Day on Monday, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to inspect about 80 kinds of ordnance which were captured by the Imperial Army in the War of Greater East Asia. (Picture by courtesy of Imperial Household Department)

SOUTH AREA NAMES TO BECOME REVISED

Regular Session of Cabinet Reaches Decision on Monday

COMMITTEE TO BE FORMED

New Names Found Suitable Will Be Reported to Throne

At Monday's regular session of the Cabinet Council, the Government decided to organize a commission headed by the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet for revising the names of principal places and other proper nouns in the Southern Regions now occupied by Japan.

This decision was made because at present some of the principal places in the Southern Regions are named after the kings or commanders of their invaders and aggressors. For instance, the name of "Philippines" was given to the archipelago after Philipps III of Spain, while Legaspi, a Philippine Island, was the name of the commander of the aggressor forces, and it is considered advisable to rechristen such names as they are not appropriate any longer now that the influence of Britain and the United States have been ousted from the Southern Regions.

However, it is understood that such names as Medan meaning "port" and Corregidor meaning "mayor" which are local names will be retained.

The projected commission will be chiefly composed of the Vice-President of the Cabinet Information Board, the Vice-War Minister, the Vice-Navy Minister and the Vice Foreign Minister, in addition to the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet who is to head the commission.

All new names which may be found suitable to replace old names will be submitted to the Cabinet Council by the commission and finally submitted to the Throne for final approval, it is understood.

U.S. Charters Dutch Ships

Domei

LISBON, June 6.—The Dutch refugee Government today revealed that the entire Dutch merchant fleet has been chartered by the United States Government, according to a London report received here.

Washington Admits Sinking of 3 Ships In Atlantic by Axis

Domei

BERLIN, June 7.—The United States Navy Department today admitted that three American merchantmen were attacked and sunk by Axis submarines in the Atlantic Ocean, the German News Agency reported today. The number of United States vessels attacked and sunk by the Axis naval forces up to this time since January 15, this year, totaled 247, according to official statistics compiled by the United States Government. The United States lost 20 merchantmen during one week starting June 1.

Domei

LISBON, June 6.—The United States Navy Department today announced that three Allied craft were torpedoed and sunk in Caribbean waters, according to information from American sources reaching here today.

SUMATRA DISBANDS ORGANS

Indonesians to Collaborate With Japan in New Order

Domei

MEDAN, SUMATRA, June 8.—Ending their 30-year-old anti-Dutch activities, all Indonesian political organizations here voluntarily disbanded themselves yesterday for the purpose of closely collaborating with the Japanese military authorities here for the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia.

The political bodies, which have been dissolved are the Indonesian Christian Political Party, the Indonesian Christian National Leaders' Association, the Indonesian National Party, the Indonesian Moslem League and the Indonesian Moslem Political Party.

INDIAN PARTY TO ANKARA

Arriving Shortly in Turkey to Improve Trade Relations

Domei

BERLIN, June 7.—An Indian economic mission will shortly arrive at Ankara to improve Indo-Turkish trade relations, it is reported by Transocean from Ankara today.

The Turkish Government, on the other hand, is considering opening a consulate-general in Bombay and consulates elsewhere.

'BULLET' STAMP SELLS OUT

All Sold Within 2 Hours After Making Initial Appearance

Termed after the bullets, which have so rapidly annihilated the British-American forces in Asia, the newly-issued "bullet" postal savings stamps were sold out within two hours after their initial appearance on Monday morning at the various post offices, an indication that its distinctive name had no small part in conjuring in the minds of the purchasers "a direct hit" on the ¥1,000 prize to be drawn on June 20 by 200 lucky winners, reports Domei.

Launched on the occasion of the observance of the sixth month of the promulgation of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain, the new postal savings stamps seemed unlikely to hold out longer than one morning of an original eight-day sale.

SPOKESMAN BLASTS F.D.R.'S STATEMENT ON POISON GAS WAR

U.S. President Claims Japan Using Outlawed Weapon Against Chungking's Troops

TOKYO RIDICULES FANTASY

Just Another of Chiang's Propaganda Lamenting Over Defeat—No Evidence Produced

President Roosevelt's statement criticizing the Japanese Forces of using poison gas against Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's army was vehemently denounced as a "poppycock" story by the Spokesman of the Board of Information on Monday.

According to the Spokesman, the American President is alleged to have declared at his press conference on June 5 that he would consider Japan's action against Chungking's troops as an attack against the United States and would retaliate in kind and in full measure.

"The President is basing his remarks on a report which he claims to have received from Chungking," the Spokesman stated, "but it is recalled that similar allegations of this nature have been repeated many times by the Chungking regime since the outbreak of the China Affair.

"It seems to be the usual habit of the Chungking authorities to spread rumor to the world that Japan is using poison gas against their forces whenever the latter meets a serious defeat.

"They usually publicize that they have crushed the Japanese—though actual facts are quite the opposite—but eventually they must admit their defeat, for the explanation of which they resort to an excuse that the Japanese have used poison gas. But Chungking has never been able to produce a single evidence, which can really incriminate the Japanese.

"That the recent allegation is only another example of the time-honored habit of the Chungking regime is clear beyond any doubt. And, I believe that the world fully realizes by now the sinister falsity of the claim in view of Chungking's past records.

"In this connection, President Roosevelt referred to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's extraordinary remarks in which the latter openly threatened that Britain would retaliate if the Germans use poison gas against the Russians.

"Prime Minister Churchill's remarks caused impartial observers immediately to suspect that Britain had a hidden intention to use poison gas first. Such has been and is the usual practice of Britain to camouflage her real intention, and similar methods were used in the cases such as those of the occupation of Madagascar and Timor.

"In each of these cases, Britain had first made elaborate propaganda through news agencies all over the world spreading the rumor that Japan's occupation of the island concerned was in sight. When the rumor made its circuit of the world, she dashed out from behind the

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

LABOR SHORTAGE IN SHEARING INDUSTRY

LISBON, June 8.—In view of the acute shortage of labor in the shearing industry in South Australia, the Deputy Director-General of Manpower appealed to the public for an early response, according to an Adelaide dispatch.

VICTORIA TO FIGHT FEDERAL TAX PLAN IN COURT

STOCKHOLM, June 8.—A. A. Dunstan, Premier of Victoria, declared that the State Government will challenge the validity of the Commonwealth Uniform Taxation Act in the High Court. Effort is likely to be made to have the case brought for hearing this week because the Act becomes operative from July 1. Meanwhile, the Queensland Premier said in Sydney yesterday that it is not only the right but the duty of the Premiers to oppose the measure by all legal means.

EMPTY PROMISE, SAYS THE TIMES

LISBON, June 8.—Commenting on the naval war situation, the New York Times said today that in addition to a string of defeats in the Pacific, the Allies are suffering extensive damages in the Atlantic by U-boat operations. Since the middle of January, the same paper pointed out, America has lost considerably more ships than the country can construct, and moreover, suffered a loss of a vast number of officers and sailors. "The Americans have been promised a 'quick victory' but the actual state of affairs has turned out to be quite different," the Times concluded.

DELAYED ACTION BOMB KILLS 19 IN LONDON

STOCKHOLM, June 8.—It was officially announced today that an explosion which occurred early last night in south London was due to an unexploded bomb which escaped detection previously, according to a London broadcast which added that apart from a number of injuries, a toll of 19 lives was taken.

His Majesty Inspects Captured Enemy Arms

War Trophies Exhibited in Spacious Ground in Palace Compound—Major-General Haruji Suga Explains Details

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to inspect about 80 kinds of ordnance which were captured by the Imperial Army in the War of Greater East Asia, on Monday afternoon, which fell on the sixth Imperial Rescript Observance Day.

These war trophies were exhibited in a spacious ground belonging to the Imperial Mews in the compound of the Imperial Palace.

His Imperial Majesty, mounted on His favorite charger and accompanied by Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma and others, went over to the scene of exhibition.

His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa, His Imperial Highness Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, His Imperial Highness Prince Takahiko Asaka, His Imperial Highness Prince Takeda, His Highness Prince Gin Ri, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and others were privileged to inspect.

Major-General Haruji Suga, Director of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Ministry, respectfully explained details of the enemy ordnance to His Imperial Majesty.

His Imperial Majesty returned to the Palace at 3:15 p.m.

The categories of ordnance which were inspected by His Imperial Majesty with the number in each category shown, and other details, are listed below:

GUNS

Category	Country	Place of Capture
Lee-Enfield (1900 model) Rifle	British	Malaya, near Jitler Line
Grenade Thrower	"	"
Thompson Sub-Machine-Gun	"	"
Somme Automatic Rifle	"	Hongkong
14-millimeter Anti-tank Gun	"	Malaya, near Jitler Line
Bergman Automatic Rifle	"	Hongkong
Light Machine-guns		
Czech Style Machine-gun	British	Near Jitler Line in north Malaya
Lewis Light Machine-gun	"	Hongkong
Bren Light Machine-gun	"	"
Vickers 1925 Light Machine-gun	"	"
Heavy Machine-gun		
Vickers water Cooled Heavy Machine-gun	British	Singapore
Trench Mortars ("I" type 3 inch)		
50 millimeter	British	At Jitler Line
82 millimeter	"	" "
Anti-Tank Guns (2 pound)		
Vickers 40 millimeter	"	" "
47 millimeter infantry gun	"	At Singapore
Mountain Guns		
7.5 centimeter	"	" "
8.4 centimeter (18 pound)	"	" "
9.4 centimeter (18 pound)	"	At Hongkong
Vickers 13.2 centimeter howitzer	"	" "
Anti-Aircraft Guns		
Vickers 9.4 centimeter	"	At Singapore
Beauforth 40 millimeter anti-aircraft machine gun	"	At Hongkong
Optical Instruments		
Range-finders (5 meter)	"	"
Range-finder (3 meter)	"	"
Range-finders (2 meter)	"	"
Sperry Calculator	"	"
Communications Apparatus		
Standard Radio	"	"
Marconi Transmitting and Receiving Apparatus for Military Use, Type No. 18	"	"
Marconi China Transmitting and Receiving Apparatus	"	"
Marconi Wireless Apparatus for Military Use, Type—C 261	"	"
Receiving Apparatus, Type—B	"	"
Lamp-Type Exchange Apparatus Equipped with Ten-fold Wires for Military Use	"	"
Electricity-Operating Telephone Apparatus for Military Use	"	"
Vibrative Telephone Apparatus for Military Use	"	"
Searchlight Apparatus		
90-Centimeter Searchlight Apparatus	"	"
90 centimeter Searchlight Generator.	"	"
60-Centimeter Searchlight Apparatus	"	"
60-Centimeter Searchlight Generator	"	"
30-centimeter Searchlight Apparatus	"	"
30-centimeter Searchlight Generator	"	"
Apparatus for Defense Purposes		
Large Sound Locator	British	Hongkong
Small Sound Locator	"	"
River Crossing Equipment		
Collapsible Boats	British	Hongkong
Vehicles		
M 3 Light Tank	American	Philippines
7.5-centimeter Gun Carrier	"	"
Compressed Air Car	"	"
Vickers No. 6 Light Tank	British	Malaya
Machine-gun Carrier	"	"
Lanchester Armored Car	"	"
Tractor	"	"
Ammunition		
Cartridge for Vickers 9.4 centimeter High-angle Gun	British	At Hongkong
Cartridge for 9.4-centimeter Howitzer	"	" "
Anti tank Ground Mine	"	At Malaya
Shell for Vickers 40 millimeter Anti-		
Hand-grenades	"	" "
Tank Gun	"	" "
Shell for 50-millimeter Trench Mortar	"	" "
Shell for 82-millimeter Trench Motar	"	" "
Shells for 13.9-millimeter Anti-tank Gun	"	" "
Cartridges for Thompson Submachine gun	"	" "
Airplanes and Airplane Equipment		
Lockheed-Hudson 415-56 (photograph) Bomber	American	At Malaya
Martin 139 W.H. Bomber (photograph)	"	At Bandoeng
Hawker-Hurricane Fighter Plane (photograph)	British	" "
Medium-Type Transmitting Apparatus		
Medium-Type Receiving Apparatus	American	Bandoeng
Small-Type Transmitting Apparatus	"	" "
Small-Type Receiving Apparatus	"	" "
500 Pound Bomb Discharger	"	Philippines
4-Pound Incendiary Bomb	British	Malaya
Browning 7.7-millimeter Machine-gun	American	Philippines
Browning 12.7-millimeter Machine-gun Attached to North American B-25	"	Central China

JAPANESE WIPE OUT CHUNGKING FORCES IN INNER MONGOLIA

After Fierce Desert Fighting, Imperial Forces Annihilate Chiang 32nd Division

STRONGHOLD DESTROYED

On Kwangtung Front, Nippon Units Start Big Drive After Taking Yuhtan

Domei

ORDOS, June 8.—Crack Japanese Units operating in inner Mongolia, on Saturday smashed the newly formed Chungking's 32th Division in the Eighth War Zone under the command of Yuan Ching-jung, 40 kilometers south of Yangpanchao.

After a fierce desert fighting the Imperial Forces annihilated and captured the enemy positions. During the battle the enemy left 149 dead on the battlefield and the Japanese Forces captured one trench mortar, 33 Czech machine-guns, 35 hand-grenades, as well as large supplies of war materials.

In the same sector, the Japanese tank corps extended their operations and destroyed an enemy stronghold.

Fierce Drive Started

Domei

KWANGTUNG FRONT, June 8.—Having occupied Yuntan, a strategic point in southern Kwangtung Province, the Japanese Forces at dawn today started a fresh large-scale offensive in order to exterminate part of the enemy 154th division now engaged in stubborn guerilla operations at a point south of Yuntan.

Spokeman Makes Comments

Domei

NANKING, June 7.—Commenting on the capture of Chuchow by the Japanese Forces, the Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China today made the following statement in the form of a talk:

"It cannot be overlooked that the complete unity of the Army and Navy has formed the vital propelling force of the present extermination battle against the enemy Third War Zone. The enemy forces, strictly ordered to defend Chuchow and Kinhwa, staged stubborn and desperate resistance, but failed in all their attempts to check the advance of the surging Japanese forces.

"Closely scrutinizing the present military operations, it is found that the resisting power of the enemy troops had markedly degenerated, particularly since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, especially before the fierce fighting strength of the Japanese forces."

Remarkable Progress Made

Domei

TAIYUAN, June 7.—The clean-up campaign by the Imperial Forces against the Communist remnants in Shansi is developing in favor of the Japanese punitive forces, according to field dispatches reaching here. During the operations the enemy forces left 97 war dead on the battlefields in addition to 129 war prisoners, the field dispatches said.

The spoils of war captured by the Imperial Forces up to Saturday included 72 rifles, 8 revolvers and others.

Chuchow Airfield Taken

Domei

CHUCHOW FRONT, June 6.—A vivid description of a huge and most up-to-date air base of the combined Sino-American forces in Chuchow is given by a war correspondent of the Nichi Nichi who participated in the Chuchow drive.

In the center of the gigantic airfield, the correspondent wrote, there were two large incomplete runways extending nearly 1,400 meters. From every indication, it was apparent that the American engineers dispatched to Chungking were trying to repair the damage inflicted by relentless bombings by the Japanese Air Units.

In different sections of the airfield, the correspondent observed blasted remains of steam-rollers and other machinery used in the repair work, indicating that each time the Japanese airmen unleashed deadly missiles the Chinese inhabitants in the vicinity were mobilized night and day for repairing the damaged sections.

"What surprised us most," the correspondent wrote, "was the well planned hangar. It was built by excavating a huge tunnel in a pine-covered zone about two kilometers northeast of the airfield, reinforcing the entrance with concrete and skillfully camouflaging the entire airdrome."

The subterranean hangar was so planned that it is possible for the planes to start their engine inside and go out into the field at top speed, taking off from the wide runway without having had to taxi along the entire length. It was so spacious that ample room was provided for the large Boeing "flying fort-

(Continued on Page 2)

GREAT WAR RESULTS IN SOUTH REVIEWED

Special Statement Issued by Army Press Section Chief

ABCD RING SHATTERED

Japan Is Now in Position to Achieve Final and Glorious Victory

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN SOUTHERN REGIONS, June 7.—Summing up the brilliant war results of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, the Chief of the Army Press Section of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions today issued a special statement disclosing that in the course of the past six months of war against America and Britain, brilliant war results were attained by the Imperial Forces. Not only has the erstwhile ABCD encirclement ring been smashed completely, but Japan is now in a position to win this war, the statement said.

Such spectatcular accomplishments have resulted, of course, from the self-sacrifice of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces as well as of the people on the home front. At the same time, the cooperation accorded by the native inhabitants must not be overlooked, the statement declared.

What stand out conspicously in the occupied zones are the vast resources monopolized hitherto by the Anglo-American nations, which are now at the disposal of the Japanese Forces. "However," the statement pointed out, "the meaning of construction does not necessarily stop in the field of resources. It has a much deeper aspect and that is the gigantic task of effecting a wholesale reconstruction in the Greater East Asia bloc."

Must Realize Significance

In taking the first step toward this mammoth enterprise, the Press Section Chief stated, it is necessary for the 100 million subjects of the Japanese Empire to fully realize the significance of the War of Greater East Asia and to perfect the internal structure in preparation for the prosecution of this war.

"Neither the Anglo-American nations nor their under-dog, the Chungking administration, have been crushed yet," the statement said, "but the military preparations in the Southern Regions have reached such a point that now the Imperial Forces are in a position to meet any contingency at any time."

In conclusion, the announcement expressed the deepest sympathy to the bereaved families of the war dead and the highest respect to those who were wounded in the current war.

JAPANESE, AXIS OFFICERS ENJOY HORSEBACK PARTY

Saturday Afternoon Jaunt Along Banks of Tama Sponsored by High Army

Inviting Axis military, naval and air officers stationed in Tokyo, high Japanese Army officers Saturday afternoon went on a long horseback ride along the banks of the Tamagawa River, according to Domei.

The horseback ride was participated in by more than 20 Axis officers, including Colonel Von Gronau, Military Attache to the German Embassy, Colonel Guido Bertoni, Italian Military Attache, Colonel Nicolas Radulesco, Rumanian Military Attache, and also by other Axis diplomats including Major-General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador.

The long horseback ride was also joined by the army officers, including Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, War Vice-Minister, Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, and Lieutenant-General Moritake Tanabe, Vice-Chief of the General Staff.

Starting from the Riding-Park in Setagaya Ward at 1 p.m. the party arrived at the Kyowokaku at 5:40 p.m. via Shimohara, Taira, Takizawa-ike, Jyufuku-ji and Yaguchi.

Spokesman Blasts F.D.R.'S Statement On Poison Gas War

(Continued From Page 1)

screen of propaganda and seized the island.

"President Roosevelt would do well not to be misled by the Chungking regime, which has no scruples in choosing the methods to gain its end, and by Britain, whose tricky tactics are too well known to require any explanation."

VACATIONLESS STUDENTS

Majority of Tokyo's Universities to Abolish Holidays

Keeping pace with the present wartime situation, the first summer vacation since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia will be abolished by the majority of the universities in Tokyo, the Yomiuri reports.

The graduating class of the Meiji and Imperial universities will continue with their studies until commencement in September, while students at Keio and Waseda will enjoy a two-week vacation only.

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, June 9, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Southern Regions to Be Renamed

MIYAKO—It has been decided at the vice-ministers' conference that a council will be organized for renaming various regions and places under Japan's military occupation in the southern territories. New names that will suit the trait of Greater East Asia are expected to be given. More than one name was renamed previously. Among them are Ohtorishima for Wake Island and Shonanto for Singapore. These names were fixed by the military authorities on the spot.

Captain Hideo Hiraide of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters advocated the need of renaming the Southwestern Pacific to the Greater East Asia Sea and this has now become common sense and common practise. It is good that new names are to be given by the Central Government. At any rate, this will appeal to the consciousness of the people of Greater East Asia.

Our War Results and India and Australia

CHUGAI—Spectacular war results of the Japanese Forces during the past six months need no oral explanation for the facts speak for themselves.

Lively activities of the Japanese submarines in the extensive waters of the Pacific and elsewhere should be the silent warnings to India and Australia not to make a mistake in deciding their future policy for the Japanese undersea craft will never permit either America or Britain to send reinforcements.

The fate of the Netherlands East Indies should be a very good example. Dancing blindly to the Anglo-American music, the Netherlands East Indies, miscalculating the real strength of Japan, resorted to force of arms, but once the Imperial Forces concentrated their attack, the entire enemy forces in the whole of the Netherlands East Indies were forced to beg on their knees for peace, bringing about an unconditional surrender.

We hope that the Indians will put up a united front in repulsing the British influence for the sake of the country's independence and that the leaders of Australia will reconsider the current state of affairs and awaken from their mistaken policy.

Reform of Administrative Organs Considered Necessary

NICHI NICHI—At the Vice-Ministers' conference which was held on Monday, it was decided that the number of Government officials will not be increased without valid reason in the future. Needless to say, the purpose of this decision is to examine in detail all the business affairs of the Government, which need not have to be disposed of urgently. Due consideration will be given to only those affairs which need imperious disposal in the future.

Of course, all administrative affairs of the Government are inseparably related to the current War of Greater East Asia. Hence, it is but natural that the Government authorities should see to it that all the administrative organs of the Government should be reformed in keeping with the development of the war situation.

That emphasis was laid on examination of the contents of the Government officials' routine affairs at the Vice-Ministers' conference, it need not be mentioned here. But it should be noted that this cannot be considered separately with the administrative affairs of the Government.

After all, what is essential in connection with this proposed examination of the Government officials' routine affairs is to see to it that appropriate reforms be brought about in the administrative organs of the Government and when need be, in keeping with the changing situation to be brought about by the further development of the current war.

JAPAN DEVELOPING MALAY COAL MINES

Inhabitants Cheerfully Engage In Operation Despite Many Difficulties

The Malay Peninsula which was the scene of terrific battles, is now taking long strides toward its reconstruction in every sphere of life. The rail line running through the mainland having been rehabilitated, seven to eight trains are running every day from north to south. To meet the difficult problem of supplying sufficient coal for railway use, Japan has undertaken the task of adopting high technique and experience in producing fuel, reports a dispatch to the Asahi from Kuala Lumpur.

The total amount of annual coal consumption before the war was said to be about 1,500,000 tons of which 40 per cent were said to have been imported. The hydro-electric power equipment being insufficient in Malay, the increase of coal production for traffic communications is an urgent problem.

With this in mind, Japan has started mining operations at Batu Arang, the one and only coal mine in Malaya. At this mine, situated about 35 miles northeast of Kuala Lumpur, there are 3,000 Indians, Malays and Chinese laborers now working on the open cut. With all necessary machines and equipment being damaged or taken away by the enemy, the mining is done by picks and shovels. Despite these difficulties it is certain that the total coal production from this coming year will be greater than the amount mined in preceding years.

Following the fall of Kuala Lumpur, the Mitsubishi Mining Company sent to that mining district, a vanguard corps headed by Renzo Kubo for the purpose of developing the mines. A happy atmosphere was created in the mine when the 14,800 workers were able to resume their work once again.

Batu Arang, first operated by the Malay Mining Company under the management of an Englishman, J. A. Russell is said to have produced a total of 10,000,000 tons. An enormous amount still remains to be developed. Sometime back in 1913 several Japanese pioneers in Malaya organized a financial campaign among the Japanese residents for the purpose of employing Japanese mine operators but the attempts failed.

The coal mine is located in the central part of the Peninsula, having an area of 9,000 acres (3,600 chobu) of which 2,000 acres have already been developed from number one pit-hole to nine, number 10 to be operated in the near future.

A staff member of the company gives the following short account:—"When we arrived here and found everything destroyed, burnt and plundered we were extremely discouraged and hardly knew how to start. However, once the operations got under way the native mine workers all came came back in an increased number with high labor spirit.

"Within half a year we are certain we will be able to produce the same amount of coal as was produced before the war."

Japanese Wipe Out Chungking Forces In Inner Mongolia

(Continued From Page 1)

ress" type of bombers to hop off easily.

Continuing, the correspondent said that on the walls of the hangar, which incidentally is capable of accommodating 40 or 50 planes simultaneously, were freshly painted the marks of the American and Chungking air forces.

The outside of this hangar equipped with all modern facilities, however, was badly damaged by the Japanese bombing while there were still a number of enemy bodies left inside the blasted pill-boxes.

"This airfield," the correspondent wrote, "undoubtedly was the heart of Chuchow and the most vital base in the province which had been the cancer in establishing the lasting peace in East Asia."

SOUTHERN REGIONS ORGAN WILL BE SET UP IN OSAKA

To Handle All Matters Pertaining to Foreign Trade, Overseas Activities, Etc.

In concert with the great work of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Osaka Southern Regions Institute will be established on June 10, according to a decision reached at a meeting held on June 6 at the New Osaka Hotel by representatives of Osaka Prefecture, Osaka City, the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other influential financiers, the Yomiuri reported today, according to Domei.

The institute will establish temporary headquarters in the Industrial Hall of Osaka Prefecture and handle all matters pertaining to foreign trade, industries for the manufacture of commodities for export, overseas activities of various undertakings, training of persons to be sent abroad and the formation of plans for overseas activities, the report said.

Ancient Helmet Found

A very old helmet was recently unearthed on the farm owned by Shiro Nagakubo, Nakago, Taka-gun of Ibaraki Prefecture. It appears to be a relic used during the Haniwa Age, about 25 centuries ago. Experts are now being consulted to determine its correct origin for it might throw light on some important historical findings.

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AXIS TROOPS REPEL STRONG SOVIET RAID

Combined German and Hungarian Forces Defeat Russians on Eastern Front

ASSISTED BY LUFTWAFFE

Big Gains Made in N. Africa—Canterbury Bombed—R.A.F. Attacks Emden

Domei

BERLIN, June 7.—German and Hungarian troops on the Eastern Front yesterday repulsed Soviet counter-attacks, defeating the Soviet forces at various points, the German High Command announced today.

In the Wolchov sector of the Eastern Front, German troops assisted by formations of bombers, repulsed Soviet counter-attacks at various points, the High Command announcement added.

In North Africa, German and Italian troops, under the escort of a powerful air force, defeated British troops, destroying 30 tanks and capturing 3,000 prisoners, the High Command revealed.

German bombers yesterday effected an air raid on Canterbury, England, while British aircraft last night bombed Emden, Germany, the High Command announcement disclosed.

Germans Launch Drive

Domei

LISBON, June 7.—The German forces have launched a fierce offensive against Sebastopol, the last stronghold of the Red Army on the Crimea Peninsula, following the overwhelming German victory on Kerch front, according to a report received here from Moscow today.

The Associated Press reported from Moscow, meanwhile, that with the German bombing operations the City of Sebastopol as well as its port facilities growing increasingly intense, the city is now facing a grave crisis.

4,000 Prisoners Taken

Domei

ROME, June 7.—German and Italian combined mechanized forces yesterday fiercely attacked enemy forces on the North African front and captured about 4,000 prisoners and 30 tanks as well as a large number of guns, it was officially announced by the Italian High Command today.

In the present Marmarica campaign, German and Italian combined forces so far have destroyed or captured 550 tanks, 260 guns and several hundreds of motor vehicles, the High Command communique revealed, further adding that the number of war prisoners captured yb the Axis troops in the Marmarica sector so far totaled about 10,000.

German and Italian combined air forces yesterday also on the North Africa front fiercely bombed enemy barracks and motor car concentrations causing heavy damage, the Italian communique added.

Fighting at Knightsbridge

Domei

LISBON, June 7.—Entire German mechanized corps under the command of General Erwin Rommel, launching a furious offensive against the Allies' mechanized divisions in the Knightsbridge area about 24 kilometers east of the German positions on the El Cazala front, again severely attacked the enemy yesterday and fought the most fierce tank combat ever engaged in the Libyan front, says an Associated Press dispatch from Cairo.

The Axis forces marched from a junction of the El Cazala line, with General Rommel at the head of his troops, it is reported.

Rescript Day Feted By Japanese Forces In South China Front

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN KIANGSI PROVINCE, June 8.—Amidst the roar and thunder of war, Japanese Forces operating in a new battlefield in Kiangsi Province today conducted the ceremony of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day, which signified the declaration of war against Britain and the United States. All the officers and men, including highest commanders, stood in attention facing the Imperial Palace in Tokyo and paid homage. Owing to heavy rains in the past few days, rivers rose and the fields are inundated almost knee deep and dug-outs constructed by the enemy against the advance of the Japanese tanks have been turned into creeks where muddy water is running angrily.

SIXTH RESCRIPT DAY OBSERVED BY JAPAN

Entire Nation Prays for Continued Success of Army And Navy

All Japan marched forward Monday to observe the sixth Imperial Rescript Observance Day in commemoration of the grant of the historic Imperial Rescript declaring war against Britain and the United States on December 8 last year.

On this memorable day, the one hundred million people of the country prayed for further successes of the Imperial Army and Navy Forces operating in the vast area extending from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean and the whole southwest Pacific area.

Six months have elapsed since the Imperial Rescript was promulgated, and during this short period of time the Imperial Forces have scored brilliant successes on land, air and sea.

An elaborate program was prepared by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation to mark the occasion with Fujio Goto, former Home Minister and present Secretary General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, starting with a radio talk entitled, "Nation's Pledge" at 6:30 a.m.

The first sale of "Bullet" stamps started at all post offices throughout the country Monday morning while special appeals to the people to cooperate with the Government to save ¥23,000,000,000 this year were made from house to house by ward office officials.

Speaking under the title "Increase in Food Production" Hiroya Ino, Agriculture and Forestry Minister, broadcast to the nation at 7:40 p.m.

Heydrich Gets State Funeral

Domei

BERLIN, June 8.—The Fuehrer today ordered a State funeral for Reinhard Heydrich, acting Reich Protector, who died here following injuries at the hands of an assassin. The funeral will take place in Berlin.

La Maison Franco-Japonaise
2.—MARDI 9 JUIN a 5 Heures:
QUATUOR MATSUMOTO,
UNE HEURE DE MUSIQUE FRANCAISE
—Debussy, Darius Milhaud—
3, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanla-ku, Tokio

ALL ASIATICS URGED TO RALLY TOGETHER

Must Cooperate in Order to Gain New Order, Says Manchu Premier

NOW ON VISIT IN NANKING

Purpose Is to Repay President Wang's Courtesy Call to Hsinking

Domei

NANKING, June 8.—With imperialistic and aggressive Britain and the United States now on the verge of collapse before the onslaught of the Japanese fighting services, it is high time for all the Asiatic peoples to get together for the reconstruction of East Asia, declared Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo and Special Envoy to China immediately upon his arrival at the Nanking airport this afternoon.

Following is the gist of Premier Chang's statement:

"I have just now arrived in Nanking to pay a courtesy visit to President Wang Ching-wei, at the instructions of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, returning the recent visit of President Wang to Manchoukuo.

"The friendly relations between China and Manchoukuo have become more and more cordial since the Three-Power Joint Declaration was made in November 1940, and it is certainly a matter for great congratulation that the recent visit to Manchoukuo of President Wang Ching-wei served to cement further the cordial relations between the two countries.

"My mission is to convey to President Wang the appreciation of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo for the recent visit to our country by President Wang and to exchange views with leaders of China for further cooperation between the two countries, both materially and spiritually.

"The world is now at a great turning-point. Japan is scoring glorious victories in the War of Greater East Asia, and the time has now fully ripened for all the Asiatic peoples to get together, and I feel sure that general peace in your country will be realized in the very near future. On the other hand, both Britain and the United States which invaded Asia are now facing defeat after defeat and are now on the brink of collapse.

"With things having come to such a favorable pass, it is up to both China and Manchoukuo to aid each other and go hand in hand on the road to the reconstruction of East Asia."

NEW ERA SAID ARRIVED FOR JAPAN'S TECHNIQUE

Official Says Greater East Asia Has Expelled Patent Claims of Foreign Countries

With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Japanese technique has been freed from the hampering patent claims and capital of foreign countries and is now entering an era of invention and originality of its own, declared Shigeyoshi Matsumae, head of the Engineering Bureau of the Communications Ministry, in an article in the Kokumin Sunday, states Domei.

He said that despite the fact that many original and valuable Japanese inventions had been made, foreign capital and technique had completely dominated the market and discounted these inventions.

Although Japan had been relying almost completely upon foreign inventions and technique until about 20 years ago, it is now fully qualified to make original inventions which are in no respect inferior to those of foreign countries, he asserted.

The reason why Japan can carry on a war with those countries upon which it formerly depended for its inventions, is because the technique in this country had long ago become self-dependent, he declared.

"In the technical field, we are confident of victory," he said.

H.M. The Emperor Awards Honors to Manchou Soldiers

(Continued From Page 1)

people who distinguished themselves in these incidents. I have a conviction that these Manchoukuoans will feel that the honors they have received are greater than they are entitled to. My gratification is over the demonstration of the spirit of Japan-Manchoukuo joint defense by the acts of the Manchoukuoans who have received Japanese decorations.

"You may be sure that Manchoukuo will collaborate more and more closely with Japan and that it will allow nothing to stand in the way of working to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a final and victorious conclusion."

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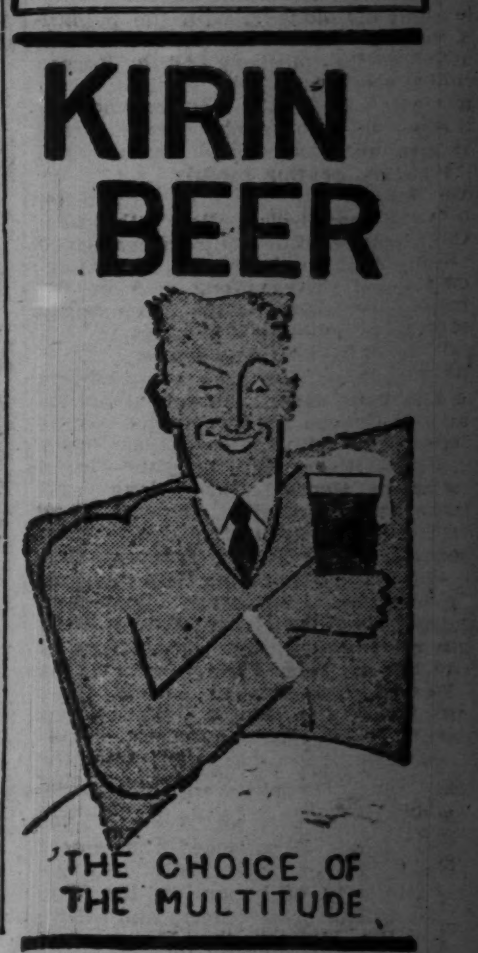

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FALSE REPORTS SPREAD BY ENEMY BLASTED BY INFORMATION BOARD

Review of First Six Months of War of Greater East Asia Says 'Let Facts Speak for Themselves'

In a lengthy review issued Monday, the Board of Information gives outstanding examples of the malicious falsehoods issued during the first six months of the War of Greater East Asia by enemy propaganda.

Dealing extensively with every phase of the war to date, the review quotes actual remarks broadcast by the enemy authorities and then proves them false in a manner which leaves no room for doubt.

"Let facts speak for themselves," the Information Board declares. The review follows:

It is of some significance at this time to summarize briefly the chief events of the past six months of the War of Greater East Asia and present at the same time a few examples of the more notable propaganda confusion to which the Anglo-American Powers—have resorted.

Knox Orders Investigation

First, the Central Pacific Region: When on December 8, 1941, the Japanese Imperial Headquarters announced the attack on the most important American Pacific base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the world public, least of all the American people, could not believe its ears. When, furthermore, the results of the attack were made known the Americans became a bit worried. On December 17, Secretary of Navy Knox, after a personal investigation of the Hawaiian debacle, reported that the losses suffered were "not so large as the United States were led to believe by the rumors spread by Axis propaganda." The American and British press and radio particularly stressed upon Knox's statement "that the balance of the United States Pacific fleet is undamaged and is combing the Pacific for Japan's Navy."

The tone gradually changed. On January 25, after an investigation by Supreme Court Justice Roberts which frankly admitted that Pearl Harbor had been a "disaster," the Americans had to find a scapegoat and thereby the same commission accused Admiral Husband Kimmel, then Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, and Lt.-General Walter Short, then Commandant of the Hawaiian Department, of negligence of duty. Apparently Colonel Knox and President Roosevelt were occupants of too high and responsible a position to be questioned.

But on February 17, exactly two months after Knox's happy announcement, a more neutral, if not authoritative, source revealed the damage suffered by the American navy. When Singapore fell, Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, was not feeling very happy. He said, besides the announcement of the startling news that Singapore had fallen, that the American battle fleet in the Pacific which had been counted upon so much by the British as their shield "was crippled" and "the shield of sea power was dashed to the ground." What could be more expressive?

Contradictory Reports

Guam, as well as the outpost of Hawaii, Wake Island, were announced as having been occupied by the Japanese Naval Landing Forces on December 12. But even on the 13th, the American Navy Department had stated that "it had received no confirmation of the alleged occupation of the Island of Guam by Japanese Forces." Yet the very next day, the 14th, it was announced that it was believed in Washington that Guam had been captured "because no news had been received of the 500 U.S. Navy men stationed there. It was announced, however, that Wake and Midway were still in American hands."

As to the Wake Island, the American Navy Department announced on December 12, basing its information as of December 11, that the garrison at Wake had repulsed Japanese attacks and in the process had sunk a light cruiser and a destroyer from the air. Now according to San Francisco radio "after this report there was excited jubilation throughout the capital in Washington." President Roosevelt came right out and on the 13th expressed words of admiration for the gallant defense of the island by the handful of American troops. Even as late as the 23rd the United States Navy Department said that both Wake and Midway, defended by small detachments of marines, were still holding out. It was finally on the 25th that the Navy Department had to announce the capture of Wake Island by the Japanese landing forces. This is quite a belated admission.

Secondly, Hongkong must be treated by itself. When the Army Division of the Imperial Headquarters announced on the 8th of December last, that an attack against Hongkong was started, what was the outside reaction? On the 16th of that month, London, in reporting that the British forces were withdrawing from Kowloon, said that the seige of Hongkong had begun and added: "The food and ammunition in Hongkong are sufficient to maintain the garrison for three months." Reliance was put too much upon the materialistic aspect of the situation; little did the enemy consider the spiritual side of manpower. Within three days, on the 19th, the Imperial Headquarters announced that the Imperial Forces had made landings on the island of Hongkong, and on the 25th, as a Christmas present, the surrender of the island was announced. On the 26th, the occupation was completed.

The only comeback that the Britishers could make at the time was to say that Hongkong was not a fortress but a commercial city and that Singapore would be a far different story. Let us see.

Thirdly, the Malay campaign. This campaign was initiated on the 8th of December from Kota Bharu and our forces advanced from 40 to 80 kilometers daily. While the Army campaign was going on, the Navy Section of the Imperial Headquarters announced on the 10th of the month that the British battleships Repulse and Prince of Wales were sunk that day. The next day, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons, admitted that Japan's onslaught had brought to the United States and Britain serious injuries to "our naval power." He added, "In my experience, I do not remember any naval blow so heavy or so painful as the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse. These two ships constituted the essential features in our plans for meeting the new Japanese danger. . . . The ships were at the right point at the right moment and in every way were suited to the task assigned them . . ." apparently, for they were sunk.

When the Army Section of the Imperial Headquarters announced on the 14th of December that the campaign in Malaya was progressing favorably for Japan, the English answer was given on the 19th. Britain's Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Archibald Wavell, in expressing his confidence about the situation in East Asia said that "although the Japanese have gained advantage in the south, there is still a long way to take Singapore or Malaya."

On the 20th, Sir Thomas Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Malay Straits Settlements, declared that "Singapore must not fall; it shall not fall" and concluded that "we must protect every inch of ground toward the great task that lies ahead, knowing, as we can know for certain, that ultimate victory must be ours."

Bennett's Boast

Then, on February 9, 1942, the Imperial Headquarters, in the face of the British boasts, were ready to announce that after the 8th, the Imperial Army had started the actual attack of Singapore Island. Eleven hours after the Japanese Forces had effected a landing on this island, the Commander of the Australian forces in Singapore, Major-General Gordon Bennett, in a dispatch declared: "The situation is well in hand and our forces have taken a stand behind a strong line. We have now reorganized our formations and shall counter-attack to recover lost terrain." As was later shown, Bennett was probably already at this time to desert his men. Is this what the "situation is well in hand" meant?

On February 15, the Imperial Headquarters announced that on that day the Imperial Army had forced the surrender of Singapore. On the 17th, Prime Minister Churchill, in announcing without his usual confident air the fall of Singapore, mustered all his gift for oratory to soothe the shock to his listeners. "Tonight, I speak to you at home, I speak to you in Australia and New Zealand . . . . to you in India and Burma, to the Dutch and the Chinese and to the Americans . . . . I speak to you all under the shadow of a heavy and far reaching military defeat. It is a British and Imperial defeat. Singapore has fallen. All of Malaya has now been overrun by the enemy." Among other things, Churchill admitted that Britain did not have the slightest chance against the Japanese even if she had been prepared.

In a speech in the House of Commons on the 25th of February, Churchill said: "The Japanese operations in East Asia are proving to be great blows to the Anglo-American Powers, creating a completely new situation. The Pearl Harbor debacle and the loss of two British capital ships off Malaya gives Japan an upperhand at least in the East Asiatic warfronts . . . Britain today is confronted with a grave danger and what is more, we must be prepared for further setbacks which may be forthcoming in future." This was well said. The Britishers themselves utilized the term "Pearl Harbor debacle" and the grounds for the fall of Corregidor and Burma were well-prepared.

Humorous Last Act

A humorous last act was provided in this comic-tragedy on March 3. The Australian War Cabinet and the Chiefs of Staffs met and there Major-General Gordon Bennett reported fully on the Malay campaign including the surrender of Singapore. Prime Minister Curtin eulogized, "He (Bennett) remained with his men until the end, completed all formalities in connection with the surrender and then took the opportunity and risk for safety." The Australian Minister for the Army, Forde, added this pungent remark in all seriousness, "General Bennett, who obviously had a most glorious experience, will be given an important army post." No doubt that Bennett had a "most glorious experience," thus presenting another excellent example, to wit, MacArthur.

Fourthly, the Philippine Islands. When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, President Roosevelt on December 10 sent an enthusiastic message to President Manuel Quezon saying that the people of the world were "watching the magnificent defense" of the Philippine's Government and people. At the same time, he also sent a message of encouragement to General MacArthur saying: "My personal and official congratulations on the fine stand you are making . . . keep up the great work."

General Douglas MacArthur, on December 14 issued a communique saying: "The situation both on the ground and in the air is well in hand as the first week of the operations came to a close," and gave a resume of the week's operation in most glowing colors. But only about a week later the Imperial Headquarters were able to announce on the 23rd that Davao on Mindanao Island had been completely occupied on the 20th of the same month.

According to the war communique issued by the War Department at Washington on December 31, in the Philippines theater of war though the Japanese were making "advances in spite of the heavy losses suffered at the hands of our forces . . . however, according to the report received from General MacArthur's Field Headquarters, our forces have now completed making further readjustments and are holding their own." But what actually happened? The Army Section of the Imperial Headquarters announced on January 3, 1942, that on the 2nd, only two days after the above quotation, Manila had been completely occupied.

The Bataan Campaign

Now that the Philippines capital had fallen the enemy's reliance was placed upon the fighting on the Bataan Peninsula. On March 2, it was reported that "a lull continues in the battle of Bataan Peninsula." The United States War Department issued the text of a proclamation by President Quezon that "although reverses have been suffered, victory will be achieved." He declared that "the enemy was fast spending his force." He concluded the text by saying that "it will not be long before the tremendous military might of America will fully go into action in this part of the world." President Quezon surely had a long time to wait for the promised American aid for on April 13 the Imperial Headquarters announced that on April 11 after eight days of fighting, Bataan Peninsula was captured.

Secretary of War Stimson after the fall of Bataan said: "The fall was a temporary loss" and that the United States would again carry out its pledge to protect and secure the Philippines. Lt.-General Wainwright, who succeeded MacArthur, on the very day of the capitulation, said that "though Bataan has been lost the fight will continue from Corregidor."

This same Lt.-General Wainwright in a message to his troops on April 16 said: "There can be no question of surrendering this mighty fortress. . . Bataan has fallen, but Corregidor will carry on . . ." But sad to relate, the Imperial Headquarters on May 7 announced that on May 6, Corregidor was captured completely. The only step left for the United States War Department at this time was to quickly confirm this Japanese announcement.

A Dig at MacArthur?

General Wainwright's message at the fall of Corregidor included this interesting statement: "We have been through so much together that my conscience would not let me leave before the final curtain." Now was this intended as a slight at MacArthur's desertion? We wonder. Thus, as Wainwright rightfully testified, the final curtain over the Philippines was drawn.

Fifthly, the Dutch East Indies region must not be forgotten. Let us begin with Borneo. On December 16, the Imperial Headquarters had announced that on that day the Imperial Forces had landed on Borneo. This was at Mili, British Borneo. On January 24, 1942, the complete occupation of British Borneo was effected by the capture of Tawao.

The Imperial Headquarters for the first time made clear the Japanese attitude toward the Netherlands when it announced that actual warfare had spread to the Dutch East Indies. The Imperial Forces landed on the 11th of January at Tarakan, Dutch Borneo, and Menado, Celebes, and they announced that Tarakan had surrendered on the 12th and Menado had also been occupied on that date. It was at Menado that for the first time naval parachutists were so effectively used. On the 25th, Balik Papan, Dutch Borneo, was completely occupied by the Japanese Army. By the 4th of February, the near complete occupation of British Borneo was announced, and finally on February 10, by the capture of Banjermasin, the capital of Dutch Borneo, the Borneo campaign came to a close. Meanwhile, on January 26, the Imperial Army had taken Kendari and thereby the island of Celebes had come under the folds of Japan.

Let us add a bit of humor at this juncture. A correspondent in Batavia in a direct broadcast to the Columbia Broadcasting Station on January 13, said, in respect to the Borneo campaign; "The Japanese will never be able to penetrate the thick menacing jungles packed with reptiles, roaming beasts and dreadful insects and other weird and blood-hungry birds. The Japanese Forces are no match for the jungles. Japanese infiltration will find the going very hard . . . . The Japanese will, no doubt, regret having initiated their offensive against the jungles." As an old Japanese adage says, a drowning man even grasps at a straw. The pathetic Netherlanders finally had to rely upon the already over-burdened Mother Nature. And with what disappointing results!

Another Bitter Pill

Just four days before the termination of the Borneo campaign, on February 6, the Imperial Headquarters announced the Japanese Naval victory in the Java Sea. Dutch cruisers of the Java type and the de Ruyter type, and the American cruiser of the Marblehead type were either sunk or damaged. Thus the main forces of the Dutch East Indies fleet were blasted. Nevertheless, a San Francisco radio announced on the next day, the 7th, that "Tokyo Radio, which has consistently been making extravagant claims, reported a great naval victory by the Japanese in Java. In their latest claim, Tokyo Radio reported that two Dutch cruisers had been sunk and another cruiser damaged. However, no confirmations of these claims have been received as yet from Washington or Batavia." But within a month a far more bitter pill had to be swaled by the Anglo-American camp.

On March 1, the Imperial Headquarters announced that from the 27th-28th of February, the naval battle of Surabaya and on March 1, the battle of the Batavia Sea had been fought and as a consequence, the enemy fleet was just about crushed in the Southwest Pacific.

The United States Navy Department report on March 1 of the Surabaya and Batavia sea battles, says in part, "The Japanese failed in this attempt to land troops on Java. . . . When last seen, enemy transports were retiring northward. None of our vessels suffered heavy damage . . . and our forces are still intact despite the overwhelming superiority in numbers of the enemy naval forces. Meanwhile, the Imperial Headquarters were announcing that the Imperial Naval and Army Forces were landing at three points on Java from March 1.

Thus, despite the above American Navy Department report, an official Dutch communique on the selfsame day, March 1, said, "During last night, the enemy started his attack on Java. Enemy troops have landed in the northwestern part of the province of Bantam, in the bay of Indramayu, and furthermore, a strong fleet started landings early this morning on an extensive front along the coast about 30 kilometers east of Rembang."

False Confidence

The Java campaign had started in earnest. On March 2, William J. Durnming, NBC correspondent in Java in a transmission relayed from Bandoeng to New York said that when he asked several Dutch officials in the island whether evacuation plans were being considered, he got a negative reply, and added: "According to the reasons expressed by the authorities, they declared that since deep down in their hearts they were confident that the war would never spread to Java, they were, therefore, reluctant to create great confusion among the Europeans and the natives on the island. (He concluded), as the Dutch are known to be stubborn people, there is no doubt that they will never evacuate from Java but instead will fight to the last man. With the Westerners remaining and defending their homes, the natives will no doubt stand side by side with the Europeans and fight the invaders."

But it seems that this is a speedy age. Events take place in rapid succession. On March 6, the Imperial Headquarters announced that the Imperial Army had completely occupied Batavia on the 5th. On that day, the 6th, just about the time that the Imperial Headquarters was about to announce the fall of Batavia, in America, on the other side of the Pacific, soothing words were being uttered. The United States Secretary of War Stimson announced that "Great Britain and America will continue intense support to Java. Aircraft and equipment for the aid of Java are being sent."

With all this, however, the very next day, on the 7th, the Dutch came right out with an official communique explaining the fall of Batavia as an evacuation. "In order to obtain greater freedom for the battle of Java, our troops evacuated Batavia" are the exact words of the informative communique.

Another Victory

The next question was the length of time of resistance at Bandoeng, the then temporary capital of Java. We had not long to wait, the Imperial Headquarters announced on March 9 that on that day the whole of Java had fallen into Japanese hands by the surrender of the American, British, Australian and Dutch forces.

Before we bring the historical aspect of this particular section to a close, we must not forget the island of Sumatra. On February 14, the Imperial Army parachutists for the first time landed at Palembang. The Imperial Headquarters announced that on March 5, by the occupation of Jambi by the Imperial Army South Sumatra was almost completely under the hands of Japan. It finally announced that on March 27, the Dutch forces surrendered unconditionally, thus terminating the Sumatra campaign.

In this fashion by the 9th of March, we can very well consider that the Dutch East Indies region campaign came to a close.

On May 1, Deputy Governor-General van Mook declared that the Netherlands East Indies officials, about 15 in number who had fled to Australia in spite of the pseudo-bold words of W. J. Dunning on March 2 as given above, fled with the purpose of rallying the Dutch sentiment. Van Mook declared that the Dutch officials had left Bandoeng at the command of the Governor-General. He pointed out that the reason for the heads of departments of the Dutch East Indies Government being among those who arrived in Australia was that they were necessary for the reorganization of Dutch resistance from Australia and not because they were the heads of such departments. A very plausible excuse indeed. In a more bitter but frank mood he concluded: "It is no use hiding the fact that there was a certain amount of bitterness in some places, but our people understand the difficulties in getting things. Our Allies must understand that there was an expectation of more help than actually arrived."

Unfulfilled Promise

As an underline to the words of van Mook, it was reported that on March 11 the New York Times in demanding less talk and more action by the United States said; "We said that we would send thousands of planes to all our Allies. The Dutch believed us and were counting on us to turn the tide of the war." Mr. Stimson, in view of your statement as mentioned above, please note.

Sixthly, the Burma Region remains yet to be covered. It was on January 17th that the Imperial Army crossed the border of Thailand and Burma. On February 7th, the Imperial Headquarters announced the complete occupation of Moulmein, Burma, on the 31 of January. On January 31, at the very moment that this city was being occupied, from Rangoon, the British Army Headquarters announced that "the British had the situation well in hand with reference to the fighting near Moulmein between the British and Burmese troops against the invading Japanese and Thai forces." This is too ridiculous for comment.

On February 1, a combined British Army and R.A.F. report from Rangoon reported that the British forces had been withdrawn from Moulmein to points west of the River Salween. However, the very next day, Prime Minister Winston Churchill was still sending "a congratulatory message to the Governor of Burma for the splendid resistance being put up by his forces against the Japanese. Churchill reassured the Governor that supplies were being rushed as fast as possible, and he expressed his confidence that the Allies would shortly abandon their defensive maneuvers and take the offensive." Speed was wanting and the offensive never took place.

Another Wild Boast

However, to the Britishers, Rangoon was still standing. So, on February 8, the Governor of Burma in a statement broadcast over the Empire network from Rangoon declared: "It is our intention definitely to hold Rangoon. More than that, we intend with the men and machine to attack the enemy wherever we may find him." The next day a note of confidence was sounded by the Commander of the United Nations in the Southwest Pacific. General Archibald Wavell, visiting the Burma front for the second time since assuming his command, expressed satisfaction with the British defenses especially along the broad Salween River. The British Commander in Burma Lt.-General C. J. Hutton, who accompanied General Wavell, summed it up this way: "We are in a far stronger position to call a halt to the Japanese than before." All in vain as usual, for the Imperial Headquarters announced on March 9, only a month after these optimistic British outbursts, that on the 8th, the Imperial Army had completely occupied Rangoon.

A most laughable stunt to cover up this defeat was attempted by the enemy camp. On May 3, a San Francisco radio announced that "a British commentator speaking over the BBC hinted that a withdrawal from Mandalay may be effected because its importance from a military point of view has become insignificant since the fall of Lashio. The Allies are fighting a delaying action in order to raze all military establishments before withdrawing from the city." So they did give up the city after all and it was not merely a probable withdrawal!

Of course Australia could not possibly let the United States outdo her, so on the same day an Australian broadcast came right back to announce that "though there is no confirmation from Burma that Japan has captured Mandalay, the British forces led by Lt.-General Alexander have fallen back west of Mandalay. In their retirement (sic) they blew up roads and bridges to impede the advance of the Japanese."

To be sure a fatal blow was struck at the enemy propaganda when General Joseph Stillwell on the same day, May 3, in a communique admitted that Mandalay had been captured, by the Japanese on May 1.

At this point, we must divert our attention for a very brief moment to other stages of action. The Japanese Imperial Forces forced the complete surrender of the Britishers at Port Blair on the South Andaman Islands on March 23. On March 31, Christmas Islands in the Indian Ocean were occupied by the Imperial Navy. On April 5, Britain's most important strategic base in the Indian Ocean, Colombo, Ceylon, and other places were attacked by the Imperial Navy and brilliant results were achieved. On April 9, Trincomalee, Ceylon, was attacked by the Imperial Navy and among other ships the Hermes, a British aircraft carrier, was sunk.

Burma Route Cut

Still the Anglo-American camp clung to their false optimism in so far as the Burma campaign was concerned until on May 2 the Imperial Headquarters announced that though ever since the end of March, British and Chungking forces had been fighting, the Imperial Army had captured completely on the 1st of May the strategic point of Mandalay. The so-called Burma Route was cut.

The so-called "withdrawals" continued in rapid succession until finally on May 26 at New Delhi, India, General Stillwell "acknowledged that the Allied troops took a severe beating in Burma." With the completion of British withdrawal of the Burma army to India, on May 28, General Wavell in paying tribute to Alexander's army said that it was not beaten. "The withdrawal is not the result of defeat, but because we were unable to complete the supply route to Burma before the monsoon." The conclusion drawn by General Wavell was almost ridiculous if it weren't so pathetic. "The only actual defeat by the Japanese was in the Battle of the Sittang front which with the loss of Rangoon decided the fate of Burma. The rest were only rear guard actions. . . . It was disheartening, but we were unable to give General Alexander's army the air support it deserved." What then was the cause of the "glorious withdrawal"? Was it the unfinished supply route, or the too early an arrival of the monsoon, or the lack of air supply, or the Japanese Forces?

The Coral Sea Battle

Seventh and lastly, we close with the Coral Sea Battle. On December 10, 1941, Secretary of Navy, Frank Knox, in his annual report had assured President Roosevelt that the United States "has attained a position of the greatest naval power on earth." Secretary Knox had stressed that "satisfactory progress is being made on the greatest program of expansion ever attempted by the United States Navy, or for that matter, by any other navy in history." This "greatest naval power on earth" suffered a severe setback when the Imperial Headquarters announced on May 8, last, that from May 7-8, the Coral Sea Battle was fought by the Imperial Navy with great success whereat among other ships airplane carriers of the Saratoga and Yorktown class were sunk.

The only come-back that the Americans could make was to say vaguely that "the claims made by Japan concerning the battle of the Coral Sea is fantastic." However, Australia feels otherwise for on May 25, her Army Minister Forde said: "In the past few weeks, Australia has entered into the beginning of a decisive stage of the war. We may be pinched and starved, shocked and blasted; we may be chased away from our homes, but we must still hang on."

When we come to write the history of the first year of the War of Greater East Asia what other fields of activities shall we be able to include? Be that as it may, we are loathe to close this resume without giving a calm observer his due proportion of an opportunity to express his views. It is reported that writing in the Melbourne Herald of May 17, the Australian newspaper magnate, Sir Keith Murdock, again strongly condemned the high-handed Anglo-American strategy in the Pacific. He said that "The Allied forces have been disastrously over-confident in every theater of war, and that the Allied nations so far have pitiously underrated Japan's land, sea and air might, which resulted in the most humiliating set-backs of all times."

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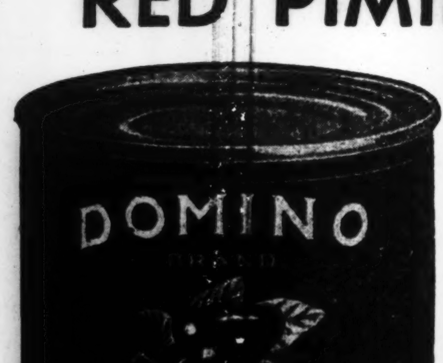

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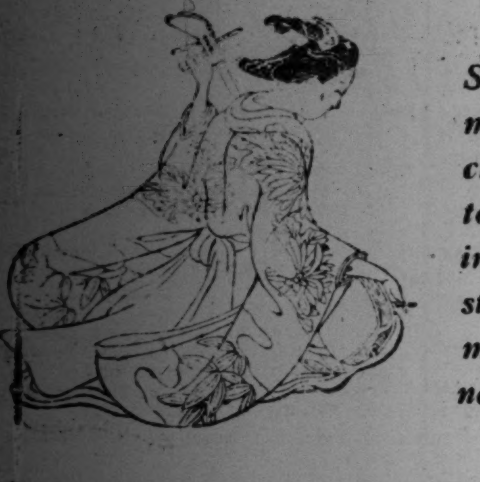
MUSIC MASTERS

Professor Hisao Tanabe of the Toyo Music School writes an engrossing study of Japanese music, tracing the evolution of its predominant characteristics from the time of the ballad singers to the present age of symphonic orchestras, and incidentally describing how the violin, that king of stringed instruments, reached a peak of development in Japan rivalling even the best of Guarneri, the Italian violin master.



Form

One of the outstanding features of Japanese music is its synthetic character. We my first consider this character. We may first consider this from the viewpoint of form. From time immemorial, there has always been a constant infiltration of foreign music into Japan. During the first period of Japanese history, that is to say, from the dawn of history down to about the end of the sixth century, the music the ancestors of the Japanese race in this island country were enjoying consisted of song which was sung in accompaniment to the Yamato koto (six stringed Japanese harp), and the flute with six finger holes.

A close scrutiny reveals the fact that even in that remote age, there were various musical elements which may be traced to both southern and northern regions for their origin. Whether the Japanese race came from the south or north is a mooted question, but in so far as music is concerned, the southern element was predominent.

There is no denying that the Japanese songs, particularly folk songs sang in Kumamoto and Kagoshima prefectures in Kyushu, contain a considerable amount of Javanese musical elements. I believe that Japanese melody of this kind is of southern origin. There is a close relationship between the scales of the Javanese songs and the folk songs of Kyushu.

The Japanese people came in contact with continental culture before the Nara period (708-793 A.D.). As a result, every aspect of their cultural life was influenced by Korean, Chinese and Indian cultures, and Japanese music was no exception to this.

All kinds of musical instruments began to come to Japan from abroad, and the Japanese people readily adopted them to expand the scope of their cultural life. They skillfully manipulated and mastered them, and finally originated their own method of playing them.

Take, for instance, the shakuhachi, the Japanese bamboo flute. The prototype of this musical instrument is found even now in all parts of East Asia east of Afghanistan. It found its way into Japan through China, but the Japanese method of playing it is quite different from that practiced in Afghanistan or China. The samisen, another popular Japanese musical instrument, which is found in China and other Asiatic countries, originally came from Persia. The Japanese method of playing it, however, greatly differs from those of the other countries.

The Japanese people developed new forms and methods of playing them to suit themselves. Thus they assimilated them in their cultural life and produced more artistic, refined and delicate music than that found in the countries from which they came.

Substance

We may now consider the synthetic character of Japanese music from the viewpoint of substance. In the Western countries, the musician was always interested in what to play on their musical instruments. What to play on their musical instruments has always been the first and foremost concern. As a result, the musical piece has become very complicated and difficult. This tendency began to set in early in the 18th century. Western music thus made its progress on the basis of analylitcs.

But Japanese modern music is indivisible from literature, having made its development in close association with it. It became blended with the dramatic and noh performances. Literature, drama and music have become blended until they have become a constant synthetic whole.

Some critics declare that the primitive music is always interwoven with other elements, and is not a specialized and independent artistic accomplishment. It will not become specialized like Western music, they declare, until it attains a certain stage of progress. From this consideration, therefore, they go on to say that Japanese music is still in the primitive stage of development.

But the period of differentiation and specialization is merely a period of transition and it is necessary for the music to go through this transition period to attain the higher stage of development. The true art, which is born of this transition period, must be synthetic. In Japan, music has gone through this period during the Heian period (794-1183), and as it came through the Kamakura period (1183-1332) it became blended with a new trend of thought. As a result, Japanese music is now in the third stage of evolution and, therefore, is by no means inferior to Western music as alleged. Such is my interpretation of Japanese music from the viewpoint of its substance.

Thought

Let us now consider Japanese music from the viewpoint of thought. In Japan, Shintoism, Buddhism and Confucianism are the three principal currents of thought. The Japanese thought world is made up by the blending of these three trends of thought. The fundamental thought of Bushido, the Way of the Warrior, is the Buddhism of India and the Confucianism of China, blended and tempered by the spirit of Shinto.

This spirit of Bushido also manifests itself in Japanese music. When a Japanese musician plays on his musical instrument in accompaniment to a song, he shouts now and then as if emphasizing a certain section of the song the singer is singing. This shouting serves the function of a baton. In short, it is a tact.

This shouting is also practiced in Japanese fencing. When a fencer seizes an opportunity to strike his opponent, it is the supreme moment, and he shouts simultaneously with the stroke. This tact has a mesmerizing effect upon the opponent, is a very important part in the art of Japanese fencing. So is the shouting in Japanese music. This is particularly true with the music which prevailed since the Kamakura period, which marked the beginning of Japanese feudalism.

Japanese music is quite different from that of the West, which is led by the conductor. Without the shout, modern Japanese music is impossible just as the Western orchestra is impossible without its conductor.

In a symphony orchestra, every member of the orchestra obeys the conductor. He plays his instrument according to the movement of the conductor's baton. The symphony orchestra is something like one man playing on a piano. It is the conductor that bows to the audience, and not the members of the orchestra. In Japan, when three musicians play in concert before the audience, they bow simultaneously before they begin their performances. In the performance, the shout plays the part of the conductor.

Violin Manufacture

In former days, Japanese music may be said to have embraced all kinds of musical elements from the Orient, but today it is absorbing Western elements as well. The world may look forward to the day when Western music would make a true synthetic development in Japan.

In this connection, the factory of the Suzuki Violin Manufacturing Company in Nagoya is suggestive and significant. It is interesting as it is instructive to note a few facts about this firm, showing the extent of Japanese understanding and appreciation of Western Music. In the first place, Japan has been producing violins for more than half a century. To those who know little of the position of Western music in the musical world of Japan, the factory of the Suzuki Violin Manufacturing Company in Nagoya will be a revelation. Nowhere in the world, even in Germany, is a violin manufacturing factory being operated on such a large scale.

The man who made the first violin in Japan was one Matsunaga, who was once a dealer in shamisen, a papular Japanese musical instrument, in Tokyo. With the advent of the Meiji Restoration of 1868, which marked the beginning of modern Japan, the Japanese began to take an interest in things Western.

As samisen music rapidly declined under the circumstances, Matsunaga quit his business in Tokyo, and returned to his home town in Utsunomiya, where he operated a stationary store. When the first national exposition was held in Tokyo in 1875, he came to the capital with exhibits to participate in the event, and heard for the first time violin music played by a Russian violinist. He was very deeply impressed by the marvelous music. Such was the beginning of his interest in violins, and he finally deided to make the instrument himself.

Academy of Music

In 1883, the Japanese Government decided to encourage Western music in the country, appointing the late Shuji Izawa as the director. As a result of this effort, the Tokyo Academy of Music was established in Ueno Park.

By that time, Matsunaga finished the first violin he had started to make, and took it to the music school for inspection. On that occasion, the late Mr. Izawa's secretary impudently turned him down, declaring that the Western musical instrument made by a Japanese craftsman was of no use. Indignant as he was, Matsunaga sought for an interview with Mr. Izawa personally, and complained to him about the insulting attitude of his secretary, declaring that the time was bound to come sooner or later when Japan would manufacture the musical instrument instead of depending upon foreign imports. He said that there was no reason for the Japanese authorities to denounce Japan-made instruments, and finally left the violin he had made with Mr. Izawa, requesting him to submit it for inspection by the foreign music teachers under the Japanese Government employment.

Matsunaga died soon afterward, but another man in Nagoya by the name of Suzuki became interested in the new enterprise, and manufactured his first violin in 1888. From that time on, he became profoundly interested in researches for the manufacture of violins, and carried on his work with great enthusiasm and perseverance until he succeeded in discovering the secret of the violin made by Guarnerius, the celebrated Italian violin maker of the 17th century.

Guarneri

When his son bought a violin made by Guarneri in Germany and brought it home, Suzuki, who was already a victim of violin manufacturing mania, took a great interest in the famous fiddle and instantly started a research on it, taking it into parts, with the intention of finding the secret of this wonderful instrument, but his efforts were in vain. At one time, he kept on his research on the violin for a week without sleep, using special chemicals for the purpose. One day when he awoke from a doze in his laboratory, he found a bottle of chemical spilt on the floor. He had knocked it down from the desk while he was dozing. It was from this chemical working on floor that he obtained a hint, and finally discovered the secret of the Guarnerius violin.

The Suzuki Violin Manufacturing Company now produces violins which are equal in quality with that produced by the Italian master. The factory is now the largest of the kind in the world, producing 500 violins a day. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Suzuki Violin Manufacturing Company had been suppiying Germany, Italy, Britain, United States and others with its products.

The other important fact, showing how deeply the Japanese people are interested in Western classical music, is that Columbia and Victor sell more records on classic pieces, such as those by Beethoven, Bach and others in Japan than in all the civilized countries in the West combined. Japan sells about 20,000 of them a year, while the rest of the world in the West, including Europe and America, sell no more than about 7,000 a year. This means that Japan sells gramaphone records of this class about three times more than the rest of the world.

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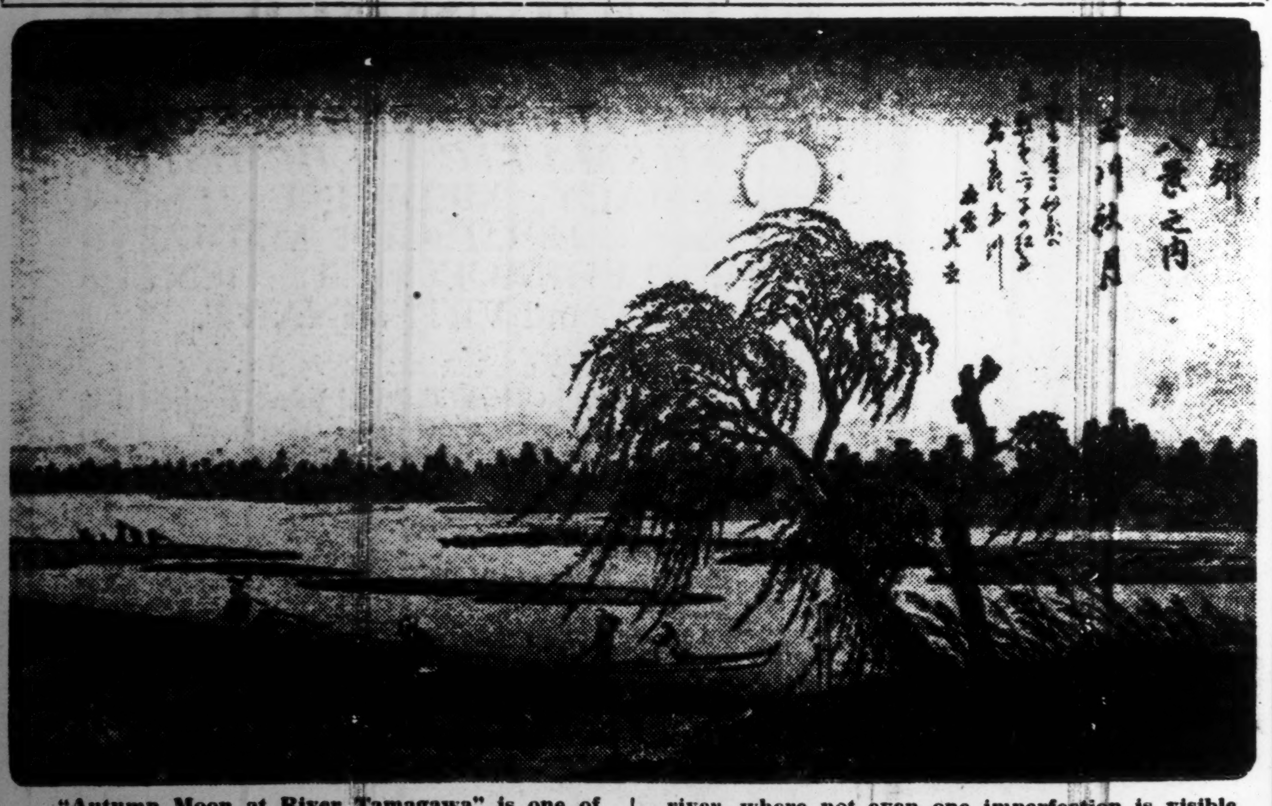
Autumn Moon

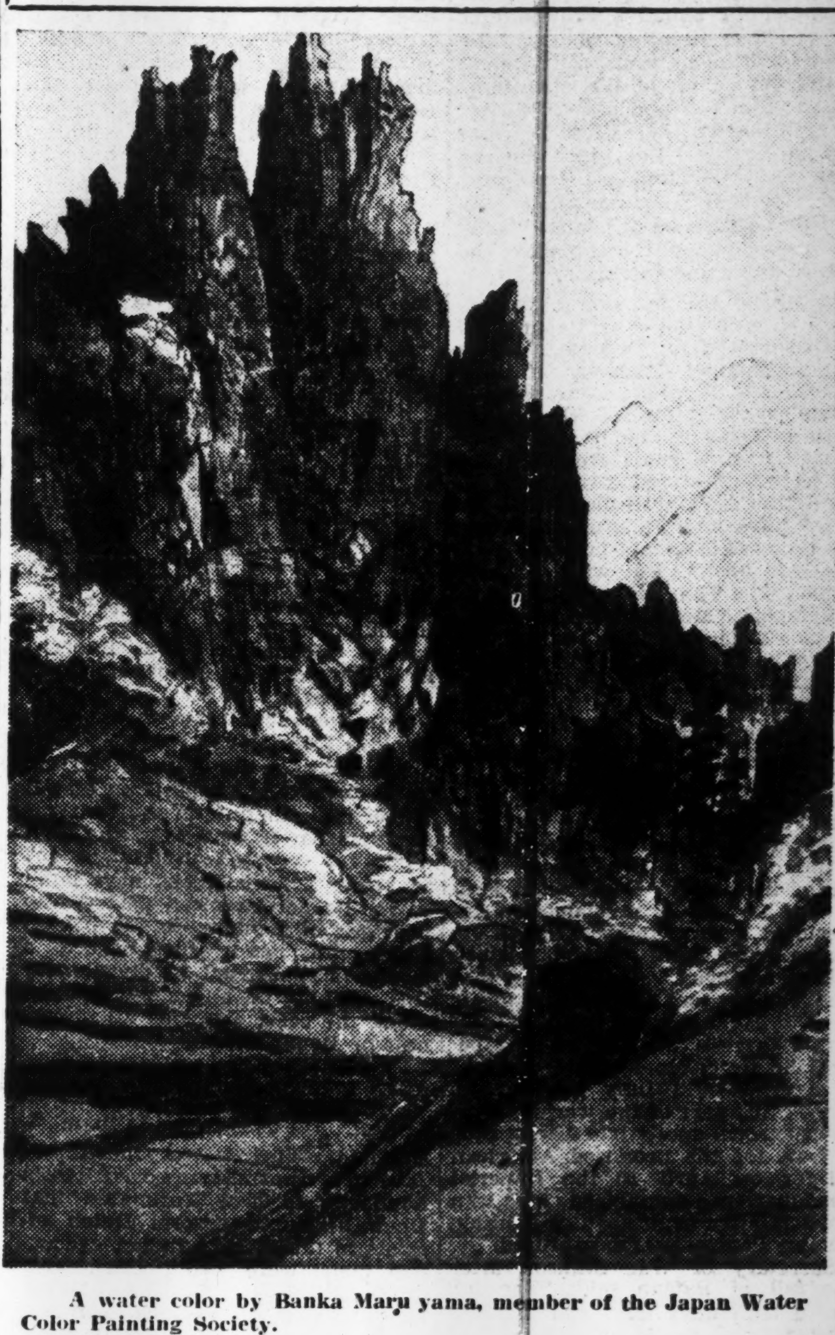


"Autumn Moon at River Tamagawa" is one of Hiroshige's best moonlight views. It expresses the particularly sweet and mellow beauty of autumnal nature in Japan and glimmers with something, half joy and half sorrow.

The moon, like a silent nun at a wake, watches through the silken mist over the fishermen engaged in night work; the willow trees with which breezes play droop their long branches to the surface of the river, where not even one imperfection is visible. The low mountain ranges in the background, faintly visible, give one the impression of approaching slumber and sorrowful parting.

This print is a gem, not only of the series "Eight Views of Environs of Edo" but of Hiroshige's whole work, and it shows him at his highest creative power. (From the series "Eight Views of the Environs of Yedo," about 1838)

The Kongo Mountains



A water color by Banka Maruyama, member of the Japan Water Color Painting Society.

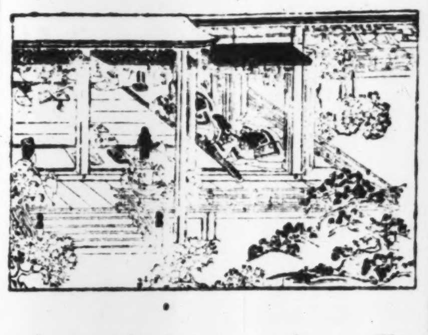
The Flamboyant Age

At a time when Saracen and Christian were fighting for supremacy in war-torn Europe, and Redskins were tracking bison and indulging in scalp-hunting wars in America, Japan had entered into her Golden Age, the Heian Era, that age of poetry and romance when fair court ladies and beautifully attired courtiers passed their time in vying with one another in literary excellence—an age when women produced such literary masterpieces as the Genji Monogatari and the Makura-no-Soshi....

Heian Period

Gay, buoyant, pampered, aristocratic, effeminate, civilian—these are some of the adjectives which describe the luscious and glorious period in Japanese history known as the Heian Epoch, embracing a period from the 8th to the 12th centuries. It was the classical age of refinement, grace, and brilliancy. Historians have deemed the contributions of the Heian period of sufficient importance to constitute an epoch, admitting thereby that its civilization—the total of its cultural and material aspects—possessed distinctive qualities of its own.

A very important development in the Heian epoch was the rise of Japanese originality and consciousness. Japan who, in the previous era, had been importing Chinese thought and culture now ceased her borrowings and commenced to create a thoroughly Japanese culture. The world has delighted in speaking authoritatively and conclusively of Japan's amazing, and sometimes disconcerting, ability to imitate. It will require but a brief study of historical facts to disrupt this myth and to prove that to deny Japan her claim to originality is indeed a serious affront. It is not intended to deny China's numerous and valuable contributions to Japan, but this is rather proof of the fact that the Japanese are not mere imitators but skillful adaptors.



Furthermore, their genius does not end with adaptability but is capable of originality. Adaptability may be seen in the evolution of the Japanese written language, while the spark of originality is displayed in the literature of the period.

The most unique feature of this period was the influential position of women and many often refer to it as the Golden Age of Women. This was especially true in the field of literature and it is in this period that we come across the three great women literati of the time. Needless to say, there were a goodly number of aristocratic ladies during this epoch who excelled in literary endeavors but three among them were so outstanding that they have achieved immortal fame in Japanese history.

Their names no doubt are familiar to the reader—Murasaki Shikibu, Sei Shonagon, and Ono-no-Komachi. Lady Murasaki's most outstanding and most important contribution is her amazing novel, "Genji Monogatari." Sei Shonagon has left us only one work but nevertheless a masterpiece, a volume of essays known as the "Pillow Sketches." The last, Ono-no-Komachi, was a poetess of no small reputation, for she is the only women poet included among the six superlative poets of Japan.

Lady Murasaki

Murasaki Shikibu's name recalls the Heian era, that age of poetry and romance when fair court ladies and officials attired in beautiful costumes passed their time in pleasure. Murasaki was one of the "fair court ladies" and her writings bear unmistakable testimony to the fact that she moved in the best circles of her time and country.

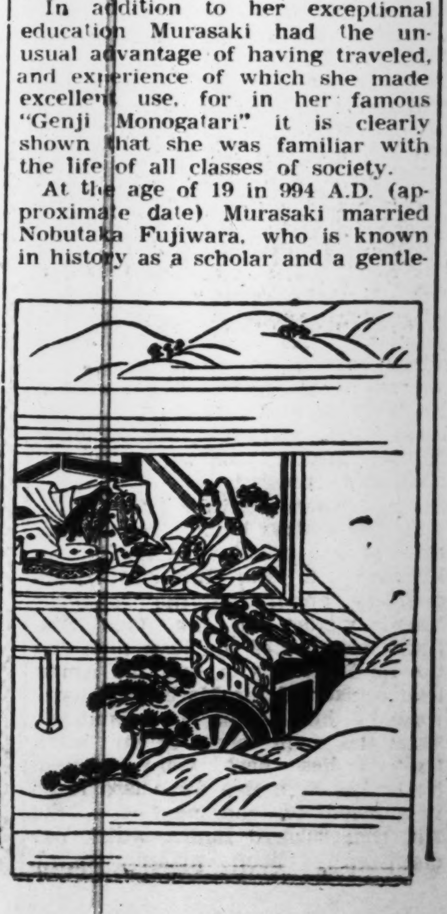
She was the daughter of Tametoki Fujiwara, one of the most prominent Chinese scholars—as well as poets—of the time. Murasaki was thus fortunate in being able to receive the benefit of his knowledge. In fact, she was so bright and precocious in her studies that her father often wished that such genius had not been wasted on a girl. Thus, an excerpt from her diary reads as follows:

"So quick was I at picking up the language that I was soon able to prompt my brother whenever he got stuck. At this my father used to sigh and say to me: 'If only you were a boy how proud and happy I should be.'"

She had two brothers, one of whom also had a considerable reputation as a poet.

In addition to her exceptional education Murasaki had the unusual advantage of having traveled, and experience of which she made excellent use, for in her famous "Genji Monogatari" it is clearly shown that she was familiar with the life of all classes of society.

At the age of 19 in 994 A.D. (approximate date) Murasaki married Nobutaka Fujiwara, who is known in history as a scholar and a gentleman in the highest sense of the word. Unfortunately for her, but perhaps fortunately for the enrichment of Japanese literature, Murasaki was left a widow in the year 1001. For the next few years Murasaki went into retirement and it is supposed that during this time she wrote the book that has made her famous for all time.



Tale of Genji

It is possible today to visit the allegedly very room in which she worked. However, there are some who claim that to say that the place of writing the "Genji Monogatari" was the Ishiyama temple at Omi is a mere tradition, as also the statement that the pens and other writing materials there exhibited were used by her hand.

In 1005 Murasaki came out of her retirement to become the lady-in-waiting to the Empress Akiko, then a girl of 16, who is known to posterity as a patroness of literature. The Empress's interest in literary pursuits is evidenced by the fact that she expressed a desire to learn the Chinese language.

It is apparent from historical records that more than mere attachment existed between the Empress and Murasaki. She was attached to the person of the Empress and consequently had every opportunity of studying the ceremonies and inner life of the Court. It is said that the Empress was very much pleased to have Shikibu for an attendant, and changed her name to Murasaki Shikibu, giving her the name of the chief character in her "Genji Monogatari."

There are, however, other legends concerning Murasaki's name. Some would believe that she was so named by Emperor Ichijiro (987-1011) because of the following poem:

When the purple grass (Murasaki) is in full color,
One can scarcely perceive the other plants in the field.

Another account, perhaps less romantic, would have it that Murasaki, meaning "violent" or "purple," may have been derived from the lady's family name Fujiwara, which translated reads "field of wisteria."

The exact date of Murasaki's death is not known but it can be said that in the year 1031 Murasaki was no longer at Court and perhaps dead.

Concerning Murasaki's character, history fortunately has preserved some information. It is pleasant to note that, living amidst immoral surroundings, our heroine led the purest life, especially when the same cannot be said of some of the other feminine writers.

It is to be gathered that Murasaki led a somewhat lonely life, a price which is often paid for intelligence. And as to Murasaki's intelligence, one reads that the lady was shrewd, and if she was also kindly and very attractive, she also saw things with an uncompromising eye.

Literary Value

Murasaki's novel, "Genji Monogatari," has prompted scholars to speak of it in glowing superlatives—and justifiably so. It is not only the greatest of Japanese romances but deserves a place among the works in world literature, for if we remember that the work was written long before Chaucer, Dante, and Boccaccio shone on the horizon of European literature, it will appear a truly remarkable performance. It marks the highest point to which the classical literature of Japan attained. Certainly it is one of the world's great books.

There is some controversy as to the date of the composition of the "Genji Monogatari." The translator of this novel writes that it is generally assumed that the book was written during the three, or at the most, four, years which elapsed between the death of Murasaki's husband and her arrival at Court. Others suggest that it was begun then and finished some time before the winter of 1008. It is more probable, continues the translator, that the book, having been begun in 1001, was carried on slowly after Murasaki's arrival at Court, during her holidays and spare time at the Palace, and not completed till, say, 1015 or even 1020. This assumption is based on the fact that the middle and latter parts of the book give the impression of having been written by some one of comparatively mature age.

Radio Program

Tuesday

— Morning —

6:30 **Talk, "The Spirit of Farming," by Shunji Nomura; Poem Recital.**

7:00 **Time; News; Music: Organ solo, "Toccata and Fuga in C Major" (Bach); Cembalo solo, "Italia Concerto" (Bach).**

9:00 **Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "Sanitation During This Wet Season," by Dr. Yushichi Minamisaki; Music.**

10.00 **Juvenile Hour: Monologue, "Two Little Crabs," by Mutsuko Sawada.**

11:00 **National School 2nd Class Hour: Talk with Phonofilms on "The Frog," Naoji Iwata.**

— Afternoon —

12:30 **Seika Mandolin Band; Ohno Accordion Band.**

1:00 **Narration: "The Japanese Sword," by Announcer Wada.**

1:30 **New Home Life Hour: "Be Natural," by Zenichi Morizaki.**

2:00 **National School 6th Class Hour: Music, "Flowers of Patriotism," by Aiko Katayama (solo) and Omori Dai Ichi National School Pupils (chorus).**

4:00 **National School Teachers' Hour: "Voice and Words," by Minoru Nishio.**

— Evening —

6:00 **Children's Hour: News; "A Letter From a Boy Pilot," by Tetsu Nojiri.**

6:30 **Vocal Duet, by Fumiko Yotsuya and Ryozo Okuda.**

6:50 **Talk on "Recent Election," by Kiyoshi Nakai, Mayor of Yokohama.**

7:30 **Lecture; National Chorus: "This Year's Sparrows."**

8:00 **Military Hour; Samurai Story Telling.**

Tales From The Kojiki

The Kojiki

Whether any form of writing existed in Japan before the 3rd Century, when Chinese characters were introduced, is still a question that is still unsettled. But if there was no written lierature in early times, there existed poems which were memorized and handed down from generation to generation, and thus it was that the Kojiki, or Record of Ancient Event, came to be compiled in 712 A.D.

The Kojiki is a record of the early traditions of the Japanese race. It begins with the myths which form the basis of the Shinto religion and gradually assumes a more historical character until it comes to a close in the year 628 A. D. It was taken down word for word from the lips of Hiyeda-no-Are by Ono Yasumaro. The difficulty of interpreting so collosal a work into written language must have been enormous, for the kana syllabaries had not then been introduced.

Written at a time when the first greatest reformation in the history of Japan had unified the whole nation politically and socially, and when the nation was waking up to a realization of its intrinsic worth, the Kojiki is a window through which one may peep into the fundamental spirit of Japan, and for this reason, despite its alleged lack of historical and scientific value, the Kojiki afer more than a thousand years since its first publication, is far more alive today than ever before, for in it one finds the fundamental principles by which Japan is facing the world today.

Beginnings

When heaven and earth were first formed there appeared on the Plain of High Heaven three deities, Ame-no-Minaka-Nushi-no-Kami (August Deity of the Center of the Universe), Takami-Musubi-no-Kami (High and Glorious Deity of Produce), and Kami-Musubi-no-Kami (Divine and Glorious Deity of Produce). They were single gods and invisible.

Then, when the earth was still unhardened and floated as oil does on water and jelly-fish on sea, two deities appeared from reed-like sprouts. These were Umashi-Ashi-Kabi-Hikoji-no-Kami and Ame-no-Tokotachi-no-Kami. These were also single gods and invisible. The above five gods are called the Heavenly Deities.

Next to appear were Kuni-no-Tokotachi-no-Kami and Toyokumonu-no-Kami, who were also single gods and invisible. Then appeared Uhijini-noKami and Suhijini-no Kami; Tsunuguhi-no-Kami and Ikuguhi-no-Kami; O'onoji-no-Kami and Otonobe-Kami; Omodaru-no-Kami and Aya-Kashikone-no-Kami; Izanagi-no-Kami and Izanami-no-Kami.

The above gods from Kuni-no-Tokotachi-no-Kami to Izanami-no-Kami comprise the seven generations of the Divine World. Each of the first two deities form a generation, while each couple in the latter ten forms one generation.

Many gods of both heaven and earth having thus been born in succession, these divinities summoned the two gods, Izanagi-no-Mikoto and Izanami-no-Mikoto and said: "Go and consolidate and perfect the land that is floating below."

So saying they gave the two deities a beautiful spear studded with gems, called Ame-no-Nuboko, and commissioned them with the task.

The Spear

Whereupon, the divine couple stood on the Floating Bridge of Heaven, and pushing down the spear, stirred the brine. As they drew up the studded shaft, great drops fell from its point and immediately coagulated into an island. This is the Onokoro Island of today.

The two deities descended from the Floating Bridge to the island, and erected a pillar, the Heavenly and August Pillar, building around it a palace called the Yahiro-dono or The Wide and Spacious Palace.

Izanagi-no-Mikoto then said to the goddess, "Let us go around this Heavenly and August Pillar and become espoused, and thereby produce more land. You go to your right and I will go to my left, and we shall meet on the other side of the pillar."

(To Be Continued)

JAPAN'S ARMY SCRIP PLAYING GREAT ROLE

Important Part Played in Age-Long History; Taking Part as Perfect Currency

ENJOYED LONG EXISTENCE

Started in 1874 After War Declaration on China but Not Brought Into Use

The history of the Japanese Army scrips which are now playing an important role in the financing of the military operations, as well as the economic reconstruction undertakings in the southwestern Pacific, goes half a century up to the age of the Sino-Japanese War. At that time it was merely something like the "Army security," but at present it acts as a perfect currency.

It is not necessary for those countries participating in the War of Greater East Asia, such as the United States and the British Empire who wage war within their territories, to issue Army scrips, but they resort to all possible measures to destroy the circulation of enemy Army scrips, because this is an effective step to disturb the military operations as well as the economic measures of the enemy. Thus, there appears the monetary warfare, the development of which exercises a far-reaching effect in the tide of hostilities.

It was at the end of 1874, four months after the declaration of war on China, that the Finance Ministry decided for the first time to float the Army scrips as a medium of exchange in occupied areas. The Sino-Japanese War, however, had been brought to an end before the first scrips came into existence.

Prepared Before War

In the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, preparations for the issuance of the Army scrips were started in summer of 1903, one year before the start of the war when the diplomatic relations between Japan and the Russian Empire were gradually turning from bad to worse, and simultaneously with the commencement of the hostilities, the scrips, together with the Bank of Japan notes, were used on the fronts. The confidence of the people in occupied areas continued to grow, mounting month after month and the total balance at the end of the war was registered at a high of ¥148,041,000.

In the China Affair, Army scrips were issued for the first time in Central and South China soon after the Japanese Forces under the command of Lieutenant-General Heisuke Yanagawa made a surprise landing on the Hangchow Bay, in Chikiang Province, but they have not been circulated in North China for the following reasons:

(1) The Bank of Chosen notes have been circulated since before the outbreak of the China Affair, and there has been no necessity to issue Army scrips.

(2) Soon after the outbreak of the Affair, the Federal Reserve Bank of China was established with the aid of the Japanese Army authorities as an issuing bank in North China.

(3) In the early stage of the Affair during which North China was the main theater of war, preparations for the Army scrips were not completed.

Issued at Early Stage

In Central China, the Bank of Japan notes were also used in the early stage of the Affair, but the Army scrips became the only Japanese currency on December 1, 1940. Hitherto Army scrips had been used merely in payments of war expenses, but since that time they began to finance the economic development undertakings, playing perfectly the role of the ordinary currency. Thus the Army scrips were assigned with a new mission to eliminate Chungking currency from all occupied areas.

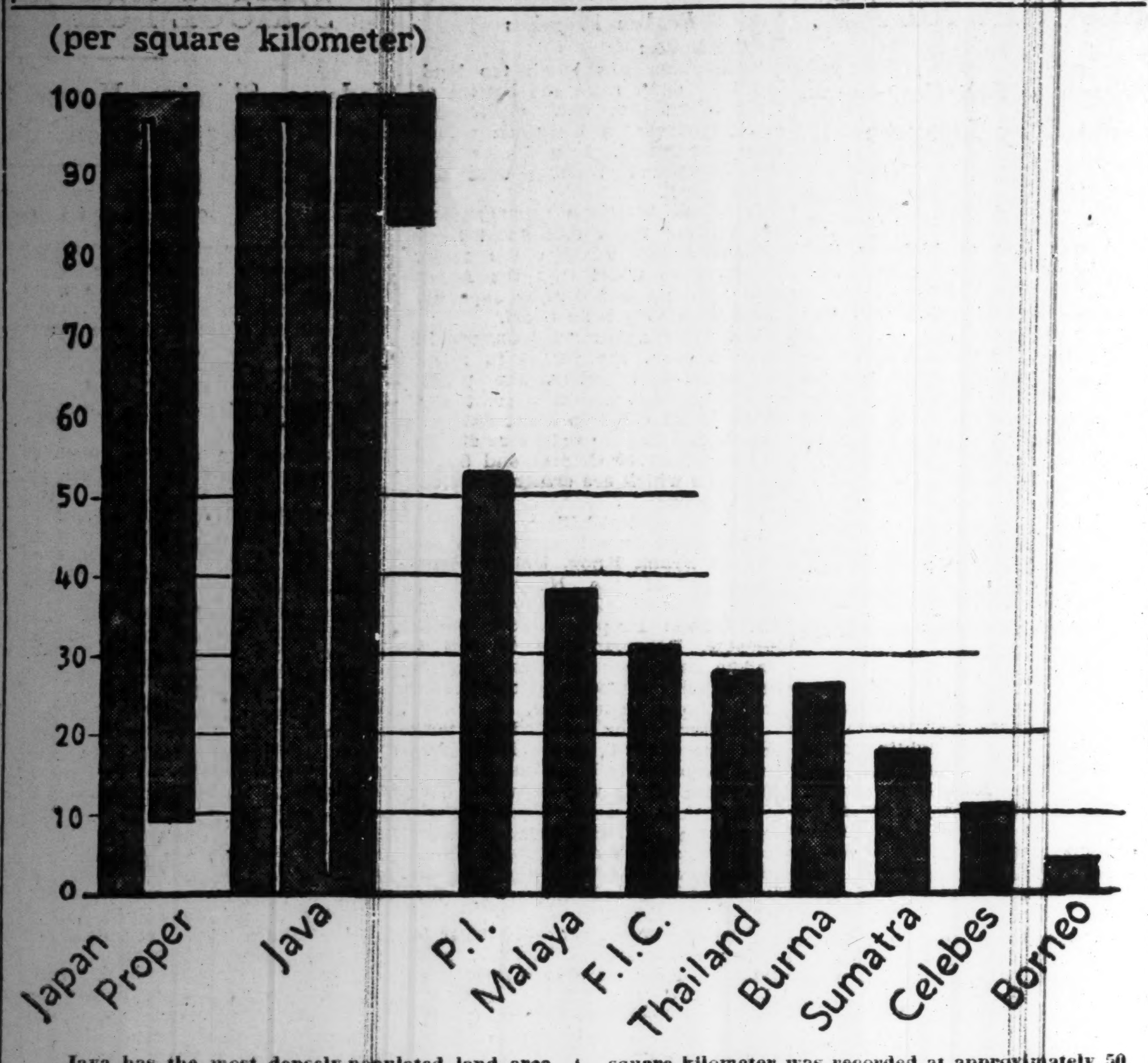
The quotation and circulation of Army scrips were considered to be the barometer of the development on the China fronts, because the confidence of Chinese people in the Imperial Forces and the National Government under the leadership of Dr. Wang Ching-wei were vividly reflected in the Japanese notes.

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia marked the new epoch in the history of the Japanese Army scrips. Those notes circulating in China had been described in Japanese Yen, but those in the southwestern Pacific areas were denominated in native currencies. Notes in Malaya, for example were in Straits dollars; Philippines, in peso; the Netherlands East Indies, in guilder. The role of Army scrips as a medium of exchange is more important in the War of Greater East Asia than in the China Affair, because the Japanese Government has decided to have the notes as the only currency in the southern regions for the time being. Apart from the military expenses, even economic development funds in the south are now being supplied in Army notes through the Southern Development Bank. These notes will, however, be gradually replaced by native currencies with the progress of the economic reconstruction programs.

Banking in Japan

The modern system of banking in Japan dates from the promulgation of the National Banks Regulations in November 1872. Banks of every description have since then been created in quick successsion, and now the credit establishments for agriculture, industry, commerce and various other enterprises have been brought into full working order.

Virgin Soil Awaits Settlers



Java has the most densely-populated land area in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with its inhabitants per square kilometer registering at about 315, Japan running the second. Other southern countries, however, are populated with far less people, as shown in this chart. The population per square kilometer was recorded at approximately 50 in the Philippine Islands, 40 in Malaya, 30 in French Indo-China, 29 in Thailand, 28 in Burma, 19 in Sumatra, 10 in Celebes and about five in Borneo. This fact shows that there is much virgin land in the south awaiting development by the Japanese.

SHIP'S CONSTRUCTION PLANS ARE REALIZED

Planned Shipping and Maritime Control Formed to Increase Shipping Bottoms

Moving to conform with the imperative requirements of the country for the immediate enhancement and vitalization of wartime transportation efficiency, it is noticeable that the shipping circles in Japan have embarked upon a successful realization of the planned shipping construction, as well as State control over maritime traffic, in accordance with the Government policy.

It is recalled, in this connection, that shipping circles in the country in 1940, saw the establishment of the Central Maritime Traffic Control Society, which embraced all shipping interests, on the basis of the general principles of the Konoe Government policy concerning shipping control.

Requirements Met

However, the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, necessitated the promulgation and enforcement on March 25, this year, of the Wartime Shipping Control Ordinance in order to meet the sharp turn in the domestic situation. This was followed by the inauguration of the Shipping Management Association, which assumed the character of a pivotal organ for State control over shipping. In this manner, the already created Central Maritime Traffic Control Society was replaced by the new Shipping Management Association, which was established on April 1. Thus, State Control over maritime transportation has made gigantic strides toward its successful materialization.

Construction Increase

Meantime, with the aim of speeding up the construction of new vessels, the Government submitted to the extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet which was held from May 25, the bills regarding the planned shipping construction for approval.

For this reason, it is expected that rapid progress will mark the construction of cargo-boats which will satisfy the wartime requirements of the country.

Coupled with the uninterrupted series of phenomenal victories being achieved by the Imperial Forces over the anti-Axis Allies in the current War of Greater East Asia, a marked increase in the shipping construction in the country will, in the near future, be instrumental to Japan's triumph in the ultimate victory.

Canning Industry

The canning industry in Japan was started as early as 1870, but the real impetus to its development was given by the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars as they created a great demand for canned provisions for the Army and Navy. The Treaty of Portsmouth also served to further encourage this industry by giving Japan fishing rights in Kamchatka and the Maritime Province of Siberia.

Sugar History

The art of making sugar was introduced from China about 200 years ago, but no great progress is recorded in sugar manufacture until after the Restoration. Even then it remained as a farmers' sideline until the end of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5, when Taiwan, well-known for its sugar production, was ceded to Japan by China.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	137.8	+ .30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	95.7	— .70
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.3	Same
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.20	Same

PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS RICH IN SOUTH AREAS

Historical Review of Mining Products Given in Journal; Far Back as 1845

Superphosphate of lime is essentially the power of phosphate ore chemically processed by lead nitrogen, begins an article in the Nikkan Kogyo.

The article goes on to reveal the following data:

"Apatite, raw material for superphosphate of lime, containing a large percentage of phosphoric acid, is obtainable in the form of natural ore. It is universally understood that this ore is widely deposited in Ocean Island, Naru Island as well as Christmas Island, which incidentally is a reminder of the bloodless landing effected by the Imperial Forces.

"According to historical records, phosphate ore, was first discovered and mined in Britain in 1845. This particular form of ore is said to have been the result of excrement and bodies of pre-historic reptiles fossilized. Following this came the discovery of this commodity in Christmas Island, and mining operations were started in 1890. This ore is undeniably the excrement and bodies of sea-birds, thus falling under the same category as the ore popularly mined in the various islands in the Pacific.

"Again, better grade phosphate ore was discovered in the British-owned Ocean Island, in 1902, and an immense deposit of this ore was worked in Naru Island in 1906.

"What is mostly utilized in America is apatite, which was originally discovered in Tennessee in 1894 and various-sized lumps of apatite were found in and around Charleston in South Carolina and mined in 1868. It will be recalled that Japan imported apatite produced in these districts until the discovery of another deposit in Florida in 1888.

"As for similar industries in Japan, a deposit of apatite ore was uncovered for the first time in Ryosa Island, Okinawa Prefecture in 1896, which yielded a very fine quality product."

Clearing Houses

The establishment of the first clearing house in Japan took place in Osaka in 1879, preceding by eight years that in Tokyo. Cash transactions marked the commercial society of this country early in the Meiji era and no transactions in bills or cheques were then conducted. Viscount Shibusawa and other business leaders encouraged paper transactions among businessmen at large and the time soon came when it was necessary for Tokyo to establish a clearing house.

CERAMIC PRODUCTION REPORTED EXPANDING

Commerce and Industry Ministry Encourages Making of High-Grade Porcelain

Japan's production of pottery in the first half of 1942 (April to September) will total ¥60,625,000 (representing a ¥13,623,000 increase) compared with the ¥47,002,000 figure for the corresponding half year period in the preceding year, according to a pottery plan drafted by the Government, reports Domei.

Of the production in the first half this year, it is understood that Japanese-style ware will be divided so that 80 per cent of the products will go to domestic consumption and the remaining 20 per cent for export to the Yen Bloc market. Production of foreign-style ware, on the other hand, will be divided so that 30 per cent is consumed domestically and 70 per cent for export purposes to the Yen Bloc markets.

Superb Craftsmanship

In view of the superb craftsmanship of our earthenware which has been proved unequalled, and of the contemplated extension of exports of these products, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is inclined to encourage the traditional art peculiar to Japanese pottery. It is from this viewpoint that the Ministry issued instructions among the prefectural governors so that they may do all that is necessary for the (1) protection of traditional Japanese craftsmanship and (2) for popularization of modern art, and turning out high grade porcelains. The Ministry has ordered the creation of a committee whose duty it is to go ahead with the Ministry's schedule.

On the other hand, the Japan Pottery Federation will be invested with authority to fix the quotas of production and act as a sole agency for the disposal of all grades of wares. It is said that this federation will hold high grade chinas for some time to come for prospective sales in future foreign markets.

INDUSTRIAL BANK TO HELP PURCHASE NEW VESSELS

Wartime Financial Bank to Furnish Capitals for Manufacturing Marine Engines

The Industrial Bank of Japan will be entrusted to accommodate funds necessary for ship-owners to purchase new vessels from the Industrial Equipment Corporation, while the financing of the capitals, needed for manufacturing marine engines and other various fittings of vessels, or for establishing the facilities to manufacture these marine equipments, will be handled by the Wartime Financial Bank, it has been decided by the Finance Ministry.

In view of the fact that the smooth accommodation of funds for shipping construction has a vital bearing upon successful prosecution to the planned shipbuilding, competent officials of the Finance Ministry have been absorbed in mapping out adequate measures to solve the problem by utilizing the Industrial Bank of Japan and the Wartime Financial Bank.

Bill Clearings

June 8
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	244.030	185.046
Balance	33.534	17.071

NEWS OF VICTORIES KEEPS STOCKS FIRM

Tokyo Exchange Opened Higher Than Saturday Closing Prices—Japan Oil Ups

In a favorable reaction to the Imperial Headquarters' announcement of the brilliant achievements gained by the Japanese Forces during the half year of war, many listed wares were firm in the morning session of the short-term section owing to a buying sentiment on a scale down, but the atmosphere was less brisk in the afternoon than expected.

Tokyo Exchange, new, for example, opened at ¥137.90 which is ¥0.40 higher than the Saturday closing prices, an a high of ¥138.10 was hit at one time, but afterwards there appeared a weak tendency. A similar trend was seen in N.Y.K., its new, Kanegafuchi Spinning, its new, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Japan Steel Tubing. Japan Oil, however, advanced by ¥1.20 up to ¥8.30.

Among Miscellaneous in the long-term section, Japan Fats, new, rose ¥0.20, Japan Soda ¥0.10, Japan Oil ¥0.50, its new ¥0.50, Sumatra Industries ¥0.90, and Asano Cement, new, ¥0.50.

Afternoon closing prices of key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥137.80, N.Y.K. ¥109.60, its new ¥95.70, Kanegafuchi Spining ¥154.00 its new ¥98.30 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥89.30.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		May	June
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	154.5	u .3	155.7	156.5
Do, new (25)	98.0	d .9	98.9	99.3
Tei'kn Rayon u (37½)	89.4	....	89.2	90.0
Tokyo Rayon (50)	47.4	d1.0	47.7	48.0
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	d .7	71.2	72.0

Second Section

N. Y. K. (50)	....	....	110.5	110.6
Do, new (37½)	95.5	d .6	96.1	96.9
O. S. K. (50)	....	d .2	97.3	98.5
Ishikawajima S.S. (50)	....	d .3	82.2	82.1
Do, new (25)	52.8	d .1	53.8	54.2
Uraga Dock (50)	98.0	d .3	98.3	98.1
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	84.5	u .3	85.1	84.9
Hitachi Works (50)	76.2	d .3	76.5	77.0

Third Section

Japan Fat	67.6	d .4	68.4	68.9
Japan Piston Ring	82.6	d .9	81.9	82.7
Kotobuki Heavy Ind	65.0	....	65.3	....
Furukawa Industry	123.7	d .9	124.0	125.0
Mitsubishi Machinery	138.5	d .2	138.5	....
Japan Nickel	46.5	d .3	46.5	46.7
Japan Carbon	....	....	94.0	95.1

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Koko 5%	107.20	107.20	107.20	107.20
Second 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
First 4%	103.05	103.05	103.05	103.05

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	137.3	138.1	137.1	137.8
N. Y. K., old	....	110.0	109.3	109.6
N. Y. K., new	95.6	96.0	95.6	95.7
Kanegafuchi Spin.	153.8	153.9	153.8	154.0
Do, new	998.1	98.5	98.1	98.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	....	99.5	99.0	99.3
Osaka Stock, new	74.5	75.2	74.5	75.1
Japan Steel Tube	72.3	72.7	72.3	72.8
Japan Oil	82.5	82.8	82.4	83.3
S. M. Railway	71.0	71.3	71.2	71.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	84.8	85.2	85.1	85.1
Hitachi Works	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3
Japan Mining	59.1	59.2	59.2	59.2
Manchuria Ind	58.1	....	....	58.2

HSINKING TO HOLD FETE

Interested Parties to Approach Prefectural Office

In commemoration of the decennial anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, a plan is afoot to hold a grand exposition in the Special City of Hsinking from June 10 till September 30, reports the Nikkan Kogyo. It is said that the exposition will be so designed as to symbolize the growing features of Greater East Asia, and that arrangements are being made by the Prefectural Office of Hyogo, Kobe Municipality and the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry to build a special gallery in the compounds of the exposition in Hsinking for the products turned out in Hyogo Prefecture.

Parties interested in exhibiting their products are urged to approach the prefectural office, Kobe Municipality or the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry not later than June 15, concludes the paper.

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Central China Economy Undergoing Change; Shanghai Assuming New Role in East Asia

Accordingly, the Japanese military authorities in China proclaimed on March 27, through a joint Army and Navy announcement that effective from April 1, the Central China Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board would exercise a coordinated control over the manufacture, sales and consumption of key materials with the ultimate objective of bringing the economy of Shanghai on a well planned basis.

Therefore, the leadership over production, distribution and consumption of commodities and materials, with Shanghai as the center, was taken over by the China Affairs Board having for its aims the following: (A) Smooth operation of control of consumption and distribution; (B) Prevention of an excess outflow of commodities and materials; (C) Control on rising tendencies of prices; (D) Control on production, which includes standardization of production and allocation of materials; and (E) Control over plants, including weeding out of small factories and decision on working hours.

Furthermore, until the establishment of a Sino-Japanese joint control agent, the movement of 18 kinds of materials has been placed under a license system, the licenses for which are to be issued by the Central China Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board. The materials thus brought under this system consist of iron, steel, non-ferrous metal, mineral ores, raw cotton and its manufactures, wool and woollens, hemp, leather, rubber and its manufactures, lumber, fats, oil, chemicals, dyestuff, paints, machines and machine-tools, drugs and clinical instruments, flour, foodstuffs, etc.

Living to Be Stabilized

As a result of the adoption of this license system, merchants and manufacturers are called upon to report to the Central China Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board, the stock on hand, to cooperate with the Liaison Office in the prevention of an outflow of commodities and materials, to prevent their flow into enemy's hands at all costs and to stabilize the living of the people through checkmating the rising tendencies of prices, as well as to contribute to smooth operation of supply of materials to Japan.

All those who wish to move these goods are required to send in applications through the hands of control organizations to which they belong. Needless to say, these measures have been taken for the prevention of cornering of the market, hoarding of commodities and speculative operations. In short, the policy of the China Affairs Board is to effect control on important raw materials, their allocation and distribution so as to bring the entire production system on a well-planned basis. This is certainly an epochal change considering the fact that prior to the outbreak of the current war, Shanghai used to be a typical international free port.

Increase of Economic Power

Under the present international situation in the interests of both Japan and China, who stand on common ground, it is necessary for China to render assistance to increase the economic power of Japan as much as possible for mutual protection. Accordingly, in the matter of trade between the two countries more importance should be attached to the supply of materials to Japan than getting them from Japan. This consideration leads us to the belief that Shanghai in future will be made a center of light industry instead of a trade port as has been the case in the past.

On the other hand, in view of the fact that the economy of the entire southern regions will no doubt be also reorientated to fill the requirements of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere in due time, Shanghai as an important commercial port in the Co-Prosperity Sphere augurs well for the future, and the pessimism now seemingly entertained in some quarters that Shanghai has now become an isolated port, with its trade now cut off from the hinterland, is entirely unwarrantable.

Organized Economy Question

The question then arises as to how the economy of Shanghai should be reorganized. Considering the great possibility that for some time to come Japan will have to devote its entire energy to war industries, some people are in favor of promoting filature, sundry and light metal industries in Central China, which will have the effect of killing two birds with one stone in that it will stabilize the living of the Chinese people and at the same time supply Japan with consumer goods. This consideration leads us to the following conclusions: (A) The great and cheap labor resources of China shall be commissioned for the promotion of light industries under Japan's leadership; (B) There is no fear of friction between the industrial products of Central China and those of Japan, in view of the fact that Japan is far advanced in precision industries and (C) A greater portion of the processed goods made up of the present stock can be shipped to the southern regions in exchange for the raw materials that may be obtained by Central China from these areas.

Considering the fact that only six months have elapsed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it is only natural that reorganization of the economy of Central China has only made a start, but reorganization of the economy of Central China, as well as that of Shanghai, is very important in that it forms the key to the management of the natural resources in the southern regions.

Japanese Sake

Japanese sake, brewed from rice, has been the principal alcoholic liquor of the Japanese from olden times. It is brewed everywhere in the country, but the most famous places are the "Nada Gogo," or five villages in Hyogo Prefecture, the climatic conditions of which are perculiarly suited for its production.

Beer History

Beer was brewed in Japan about 85 years ago by a certain scholar, Ko Kawamoto, who learned how to brew it when he visited Commondore Perry's fleet, on the latter's visit to Japan.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1942

Military Administration in Burma

Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces operating in Burma, announced at 2 p.m. on June 2 that a military administration would be enforced over the whole of Burma.

Burma, which has been used by America and Britain since the start of the China Affair as the strongest base from which to conduct operations for aiding General Chiang Kai-shek, has been enabled to rid itself completely of the American and British yoke as the result of the unequaled operations of the Imperial Forces.

General Chiang Kai-shek, sending troops to aid the British forces in Burma, endeavored to assist their operations. The combined British-Chiang forces, falling back on the area crossed by mountain ranges in the northern part of Burma, then put up a stiff resistance against the Imperial Forces. But they were powerless against the irresistibly advancing Japanese, as might have been supposed. Everywhere they were crushed and annihilated.

Those who were fortunate enough to escape from the blows of the Imperial Forces fled to the interior of China or to India. In this way Japanese control has been completely established over all Burma.

As Premier General Hideki Tojo has repeatedly stressed in his statements, the objective of the War of Greater East Asia is to secure freedom and peace for the races of East Asia through eliminating all American and British influences from this part of the globe. In line with this policy Japan is prepared to pay respect to the honor and the traditions of Burma and guarantee her independence if the Burmese people, with a sense of consciousness as an Asiatic race, collaborate with Japan in the task of eliminating American and British influences.

With the start of Japanese operations against Burma, the mass of the Burmese people showed a perfect understanding of Japan's real intentions, and they were not chary of cooperating in every possible way in the enforcement of Japan's policy. This is a fact which will be clear to all from the proclamation of the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces operating in Burma in which occurs the passage: "Beloved Burmese people! I tell you that I am fully aware of the warm friendliness you showed to our forces during the operations directed by me. I have now a keener sense of my attachment to you."

Since all British-Chiang influences have now been driven out of all Burma, the time has arrived for the Burmese people to be set permanently free from the century-old tyranny of Britain.

Conditions over entire East Asia are not such as to permit us to be optimistic altogether about the future.

It is an undeniable fact that within not more than six months from the start of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Forces have undermined completely the positions of America and Britain, with the result that a great future, full of prosperity and happiness, is opening up before East Asia. But conditions are not such as to permit the relaxation of effort in easy optimism. American and British resistance still continues. The memory of the long history of American and British control in East Asia makes it probable that before these countries give up, they will attempt a fairly stiff resistance. It is therefore necessary for us to be prepared for the transformation of the war into a long-term struggle.

Viewed as a whole, Asia of the present day is going through the process of transition to a stage where it will be under a new order. Certainly the stage has not yet been reached where everything has been put on a firm basis. To say this is to indicate that it will be impossible for Burma to enjoy complete independence at once.

Burma has been emancipated. It has become free, having got rid of the foreign yoke under which it has groaned for a century. This freedom will lead to independence. But it will be necessary for Burma to prepare herself in a proper manner to assume a position where, unaffected by outside influences, she will be unassailably independent both politically and economically.

The position in which Burma finds herself today is one where she must prepare for the first step it is to take toward assuming that position. Judging from conditions in Asia today, it is only under the intelligent protection and leadership of Japan that Burma will find it possible to prepare for independence.

Needless to say, the basic condition for the independence of Burma is the establishment of a co-prosperity sphere throughout the Greater East Asia area. The thoroughgoing cooperation of Burma with Japan is absolutely necessary to achieve the fulfilment of this condition. This consideration is the explanation of how it is that the enforcement of the military administration in Burma is considered necessary.

Dr. Ba Maung, chairman of the recently appointed preparatory committee for a central administrative organ in Burma, speaking at a mass rally in Mandalay, called on his people to cooperate in the completion of the great and holy war of Japan and to reject all ideas resting on the conception of British imperialism.

The conclusion is obvious that this banner which has been raised by Dr. Ba Maung indicates the wise course to be taken by Burma in the future. This is the road which will lead Burma to a true and everlasting freedom and independence.

Province of Shantung Described

Shantung is a northern maritime province of China, consisting of a mountainous peninsula of much indented coastline projecting eastward into the Yellow Sea, but separated from the Yellow River. That river has changed its course many times. Prior to 1851 it reached the sea south of the highland of Shantung; since about 1853 it has flowed north of the highland, but not always in the same bed. The province includes a considerable belt of the alluvial plain west and north of the highland, but less of it on the south. The main direction of the mountain lines is west-south-west to east-north-east, as in Liaotung.

The Tai-shan, on the north side of Shantung, west of Chefoo, gives a steep coast facing the Guld of Pe-chih-li. These hills are marked off from those of the south-east coast by a relatively low line from Chefoo to Tsingtao. At the base of the peninsula, hill lines, in which both directions are exemplified, gather round the Tai-shan, the culmination of which is 5,060 ft. above sea-level. This mountain is one of the chief centers of pilgrimage in China, and has been famed in this way from immemorial antiquity. It was von Richthofen's opinion that Shantung was very early occupied by cultivators spreading from the Wei valley, and that here, once the barbarians were subdued, they had opportunities of defense as well as of economic development; in this way he thinks Shantung came to play a special role in Chinese life, a role greatly enhanced by the fact that Confucius (551-479 B.C.) and Mencius were natives of the province.

The Tai-shan has sanctuaries of many kinds, and pilgrims visit them, especially in spring. The Tai-shan is divided from the mountains of the peninsula by the low line of the Kiau-ho; the other rivers of the highland region are mostly short, but across the plain to the north there run several streams which interlace to some extent; the largest is called Wei-ho. South-west of the mountain system runs the Grand Canal, which receives the I-ho from the Tai-shan. The rainfall at Chefoo is about 29 in. per annum, the autumn being driest; the mean monthly temperature here varies from 25.3 degrees in January to 80 degrees in August. The climate on the slopes facing south-east is considerably warmer. The heights still shelter wild boars and wolves, and the trees are numerous and specially rich in parts of the south.

Shantung produces both ordinary silk and the silk made by a caterpillar which lives on oak leaves. There are many mules and horses, as well as sheep, cattle, goats, etc. The province is famed for its minerals. Coal occurs at I-chow-fu (south), I-hien (south-west), Lao-fu (center), and Wei-hien (north). About two million tons of bituminous coal were produced in 1922 in the province, and there are considerable reserves of the material. Production of iron ore has been small, but there are large reserves, estimated to yield some 14 million tons of iron when worked. Gold is produced here and there, and there is some copper, lead, etc.

A Year Ago Today

June 9, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Despite heavy anti-aircraft gunfire, Japanese naval planes successfully attacked the bridge on the Chungking-Kweiyang-Kunming Road across the Pepan River, causing the bridge to give way, the official bulletin released by the authorities revealed. An air attack was also carried out on Changteh on the west shore of Lake Tungting in northern Hunan Province.

* * *

The German High Command announced that a lone German submarine sank 21,250 tons of British shipping, during its solitary raid in the Atlantic. Meanwhile, the Luftwaffe reportedly sank three armed British cargo vessels, totaling 21,000 tons off the west coast of Scotland.

JAPAN'S REMARKABLE ADVANCE IN MEDICINE BEGAN IN 781 A.D.

Many Medical Books Were Written in 8th Century—'Bokaya' Was Firearm Invented by Japanese

(Japanese Science Series)
II

The reign of Emperor Kammu from 782-805 A.D. saw the national capital removed from Nara to Kyoto which remained so, down to the beginning of the Meiji era. Buddism flourished since its introduction in 552 A.D. up until this time, while Chinese culture and art came to be adopted in this country in their original form.

Simultaneously, this period saw a gradual national spiritual decline, and Wakino Kiyomaru, a loyal courtier, seeing this danger, urged the Emperor to revise the administration, and to revive the traditional Japanese spirit. The subsequent reform even had its effect on Buddhism, which became Japanized as the monks, Saicho and Kukai founded the Tendai and the Shingon sects, respectively.

First Medical College

Thus, this period also saw the revival of things Japanese, and the return of mathematics, astronomy, and the art of medicine which had been handed down since the Kamiyo era. The greatest advance was made in the field of medicine as many graduates of the first medical college in Japan which was established in 781 strove to develop science in this country. During this period, many medical books were written by leading Japanese men of medicine, including Waki Hiroyo, Izumo Hirosada, and Ono Yoshine. Some of these consisted of 20 to 30 volumes, while one was a detailed discourse covering 100 volumes.

Progress was also made in chemistry as well. In 781, a Japanese scientist in Naniwa discovered a method of making alcohol, and a little later the process of making sulphate of soda was also found. Although pure alcohol was first discovered at this time, the method of brewing rice wine was known in Japan many centuries before, although in the west, it is said that wine was first made in 1116.

During the reign of Emperor Seiwa, 859-876, the Fujiwara family came to wield much influence in the Court, as Fujiwara Yoshifusa was made Regent, and Fujiwara Mototsune was appointed Chief Councilor of State.

Sugawara Named

The next Emperor, Uda Tenno, however, indignant at the arbitrary manner in which the Fujiwara family conducted state affairs, often in disregard of his authority, appointed a man of great erudition named Sugawara Michizane to a very important office to check and curb their power.

At the outset Michizane succeeded in fulfilling his task, but later when Emperor Daigo ascended the throne in 898, Fujiwara succeeded in persuading the new Emperor to send Michizane into exile. With Michizane out of the way, the Fujiwaras again came to neglect their duties of the state, and gave themselves up to pleasures and indolence. Living in great luxury, the Fujiwaras built the gorgeous "Byodo-in Temple," and the beauty of the "Hoodo," a section of the Byodo-in which stands to this very day in Uji, depicts the extravagance of the time.

As might be expected, various arts including sculpturing, painting, and raised lacquering developed considerably at this time. There were no outstanding inventions, however, although a Shinto priest concocted a device to extract oil from sesame seeds, while a monk named Ansei built and utilized a waterwheel. A windlass, as well as various farming implements, were also built during the heyday of the Fujiwaras.

The Fujiwaras retained their power in the State altogether for some two hundred years, but, as so often happens under similar circumstances, power begat abuse and abuse, decline.

Two Families

The beginning of the 12th century saw the rise of two military families, the Taira and the Minamoto. There were constant feuds between the two, and although the Minamotos first held sway, the Tairas under Kiyomori eventually ejected the Minamotos from the political arena, at least for the time being, following the civil wars of the Hogen and the Heiji eras. Later the two families resumed their rivalry, and this period was marked as one of continuous civil wars.

Thus, the internal feuds, which lasted for approximately 230 years held back the progress of science in our country, and there were no outstanding discoveries.

In Europe also, this period was marked with strife and little scientific advancement, as the British conquest of Ireland was in progress, and the second Crusade was launched without much success.

Fighting Arms

The following 330 years until the latter part of the Muromachi period was also a period of little progress, because of further civil wars. However, there was much development in the discovery and the improvement of fighting arms, and the research that brought about these developments formed the foundation for the advancement of physics, chemistry, and the art of tempering steel.

The art of tempering steel reached its peak in Japan in the Kamakura period. The swordsmiths of the time came to develop a sixth sense which enabled them to make their swords flawless. They instinctively knew just when enough heat had been applied, and just how long the cooling process should take.

The quality of the steel produced by our swordsmiths during this period was just as high as that which is made under the most modern keel-lire method today.

Japanese architecture which had been influenced to a great extent by the advent of Buddhism, as we have said before, and which had become so luxurious in the Kamakura era, again returned to its simple beauty under the feudalistic administration of the Kamakura period.

Western architects soon came to recognize the simple beauty of Japanese architecture, with its wide verandas and doorways. Modern western building lines are gradually beginning to show the simple, yet beautiful lines which especially characterized the architecture of the Kamakura period.

Foremost Astronomer

However, outside of the advancement in Japanese architecture and the improvement in fighting arms, there was again little scientific progress in the Kamakura period. Nevertheless, astronomy came to be recognized as a science and there was some progress in the field of medicine. Miyoshi Masahira was the foremost astronomer of that time.

In the medical science field, a monk named Eisei published a treatise entitled "Kishoki," in 1213, while Kajiwara Seizen put out a 100 volume discourse on medicine which included a detailed anatomy chart.

In Europe, too, the Hundred Years' War held back scientific progress and the only advancement worthy of note was the invention of firearms in 1414. Even so, the discovery of gun-powder which eventually led to this invention was made in Asia.

Firearms in 1274

Just when firearms were first introduced into Japan is a matter open to question as some historians say that the Mongols brought it to this country in their attempted invasion of Japan during Hojo Tokimune's time in 1274, while others point out that it was first brought over by Mendez Pinto and his companions in 1543. However, it is a fact that when Hojo Tokimune and his valiant warriors repulsed the Mongols in 1274, firearms were used in actual combat.

The patriot soldier Masashige who rallied to the side of Emperor Godaigo in 1326, and later continued to fight for the Imperial cause is said to have invented and used a "Bokaya," a type of firearm when he defeated the rebels at Chihayajo.

Japanese military experts before Masashige had expounded their theories on applying explosives and gunpowder in combat so it is doubtful whether Masashige was the actual inventor of the "Bokaya," but nevertheless, it dispells the belief that Japan first learned of firearms when they were first introduced from the west nearly 200 years later.

However, inspired by the traditional Bushido spirit, the Japanese Samurai chose to fight with their swords and looked down upon the users of firearms.

Even when the invading Mongols used firearms in their attempted incursion, the Japanese refrained from using guns, but as the westerners came with improved types of firearms, it became necessary for the Japanese to adopt them merely as a matter of self defense.

In Japan after five shoguns ruled in succession, Yoshimasa assumed the post of Shogun in 1443. Although the country enjoyed a brief interval of peace at this time, the Civil war of the Onin era broke out in 1467, arising from the rivalship between two powerful military families, Yamana and Hosokawa, for power.

However, Yoshimasa lacked both the spirit and the power to quell the strife, and on the contrary he indulged in luxury. Like the Fujiwaras' before his time, he spent vast sums in building extravagant temples and shrines. The gorgeous temple of "Ginkakuji" which stands to this day in Kyoto was built at this time.

Moreover, because of his interest in art he encouraged artisans and ceramists to higher efforts, and consequently, sculpturing, painting, and ceramics flourished during the Muromachi period.

Superstitions

Superstitions about children born on different days of the week are summarized in the popular verse, as follows:

Monday's child is fair of face,
Tuesday's child is full of grace,
Wednesday's child is full of woe,
Thursday's child has far to go,
Friday's child is loving and giving,
Saturday's child works hard for
its living,
And a child that's born on the
Sabbath day
Is fair and wise and good and
gay.

The luck of the days of the week in their relation to getting married is expressed in verse as follows:

Monday for wealth
Tuesday for health
Wednesday the best day of all
Thursday for crosses
Friday for losses
Saturday no luck at all.

According to superstition, while Wednesday is the best possible day to get married, a child born on Wednesday is "full of woe." The two classes of superstitions do agree that Saturday is a bad day to be born and also a bad day to get married!

READERS IN COUNCIL

Broken Promises

To the Editor:

"The Americans laugh too loud, but they don't from the bottom of their heart; they don't understand real happiness" a European writer once commented. In a similar way, the Americans' barking does not mean biting.

It seems American propagandists are putting up a stiff vocal front against Japan through the radio, vaunting as usual that the American bombers will destroy Japanese cities with very little effort.

The Washington war-mongers, in consternation, are forced to adopt the water-foul policy, the policy which conceals embarrassment and panic in an effort to boost national morale and to save their face among the republics of Central and South Americas which are critically watching Washington.

Still Waiting

The world is still waiting to see Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, Mr. Claude Pepper, United States Senator, Representative Charles I. Faddis and other American officials fulfill their promises that they would smash Japan in no time.

Secretary Knox vaunted last year that the United States Navy was fully prepared to blast the Japanese Navy out of its waters within two weeks if the Japanese dared to challenge the United States. These words spoken by Secretary Knox might have sounded challenging to those who judged things by the volume of sound.

Senator Pepper, probably eager to improve Japanese-American relations in his American way during the tensed days last year said: "Fifty bombers with American pilots could make a shambles of Tokyo in two hours."

Another bombastic statement was made by United States Representative Charles I. Faddis, Pennsylvania Democrat and Administration spokesman, on October 17, 1941, who said: "Let the United States serve notice on Japan that if they move in any direction we will destroy their Navy."

False Alarm

These are only a few of dynamite declarations made by responsible leaders last year. All those loud speakers, however, have become strangely silent in these days with the war having developed completely against their prediction. Judging from the past experience we may safely assume that the recent American radio propaganda drive is only another false alarm.

For in order to carry out a bombing raid on Japan the American air force must have bases. But not a single base now remains west of Hawaii. Lost are Hongkong, Singapore, the East Indies, the Philippines, and other British and American defense outposts. The American dream of utilizing some Chinese air bases is now shattered as almost entire China has been brought under Japanese sway and Chungking made to remain perched in the vastness of a mountain district.

With the loss of most of the American Pacific fleet including aircraft carriers such as Langley, Lexington, Saratoga, Yorktown and another newest unidentified carrier, and the complete command of the Japanese submarines over the far-flung waters of the Pacific, how could the American navy realize its dream of conducting guerilla or raiding operations against the Japanese mainland? No one is more keenly aware than the Washington war-mongers that the Pacific has now become a Japanese lake. From where can American bombers take off to make their "pleasant visit to Japan"?

All these factors expose the untenability of recent American radio propaganda purporting to make the world believe the war situation was developing favorably for the Allies.

Broken Promise

Indeed America is the land of promises, or rather the land of broken promises. The promises made by Colonel Knox, Colonel Stimson, Senator Pepper and Representative Faddis are yet to be fulfilled although months have been given them to make their words good. And to this category belong the promises more recently made by General Stillwell to regain Burma, and by General MacArthur to return victoriously to the Philippines. The fire-breathing American propaganda about the contemplated raid on Japan by American bombers can be no more than another such promise. Or it may be the hope of a man dying from thirst in a desert to see even a mirage of an oasis under a few palm trees.

M.M.

June 7, 1942

In the Periodicals

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Tokyo Shi Sangyo Jiho, Vol. 8, No. 5, May, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Municipal Bureau. Leading article: the Object of Adjustment of Small and Medium-Sized Industrial Enterprises, U.S. Wartime Finances After the Outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and Rationing System in Germany.

Toa, Vol. 15, No. 6, June, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Toa-kai, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Look at the Fighting Front in China in the War of Greater East Asia, the Development of the War of Greater East Asia and Disposal of the China Affair, Reduction of Burma Achieved, Present Phase of Chungking, and Currency Policy in the Sphere of Greater East Asia.

JAPANESE EDUCATIONIST BUILDS SCHOOL FOR CHINESE CHILDREN

Madame Shimizu Hopes Students Will Assist in Bringing China and Japan Closer Together

By IKUKO SHIMIZU
(Condensed from Gendai Nihon Fujin-den)

In the summer of 1934 just after the Manchurian incident, the Pan-American Women's Conference was held at Honolulu, attended by delegates from 13 countries in the Pacific Basin. I was one of the delegates to the meeting together with Madam Tsuneko Gauntlet of the W.C.T.U. and Miss Takako Kato of the Y.W.C.A.

The atmosphere of the meeting was tense, abetted by the feeling of hostility which the Chinese delegates entertained for the Japanese representatives, not from personal reasons but for political. When the time came for the appointment of a new president, Mrs. Gauntlet's name was suggested as she was the most popular delegate to the meeting but her nomination was bitterly opposed by the Chinese. She was nevertheless elected to the presidency. However, since that day for the duration of the conference, the Chinese delegates refused to exchange greetings with us and morbidly avoided us at the gatherings.

Then and there did I realize the importance of cooperation and understanding between the Chinese and Japanese people. This was one of the primary reasons for my establishing a private school called Sutei Gakuin just outside the Changyang Gate in Peking.

After my return from the convention, I made it a rule whenever I spoke in public to emphasize the necessity for closer team-work between the two nations. An unexpected letter from Peking sent by Yasuzo Shimizu who is my present husband brought about the realization of this monumental project which I had in mind, closer friendship between Japan and China. The missive was startlingly bold. It began: "I have decided to marry again but I would like to find a mate from among my woman-friends whom. I know well. . . ." That was a marriage proposal which I accepted.

* * *

I was born on September 13, 1892, on the outskirts of the Matsuye city of a samurai family, the sixth child of seven children. As my mother was in no position to take care of so many children, I was entrusted to the care of a nurse who was the wife of a fisherman at a seaside village called Tasumi. My brief life in this hamlet inured me to the pains and hardships which I encountered in life. At the age of seven I returned to my home to attend the primary school.

Sister Dies

The most extraordinary event that occurred in my life and moulded the future for me was the death of my beloved sister Chiyo who was a graduate of the Women's Higher Normal School of Tokyo and a teacher of the Matsuye Higher Girl's School. I frequently visited her grave, and prayed that I might be strong enough to carry on the work she had been doing, that I would enter the Women's Higher Normal School and graduate from it at the top of the class. To prove my fidelity to this promise I wrote the word "Love" on the photograph of my sister with my blood. I carried this picture with me wherever I went.

In April, 1911, when I was 19 years old, I was admitted to the Women's Higher Normal School of Tokyo where I matriculated in geography and history. I would like to call this decade the "seito" period, meaning blue-stockings. The word Seito is derived from the name of a magazine put out by Raicho Hiratsuka and her group in which they pointed out that the duties of womanhood are not confined to the home only but to other secular activities. My first reading of this magazine literally swept away all the beliefs which I had concerning womanhood that had been transmitted to us from the feudal period.

As the date of graduation approached, I was seized from a fear which arises from a lack of self-confidence. Am I in a position to teach now? was a question which often agitated me day and night. I found that I was not the only one in the class. I sought spiritual escape from this feeling of terror by going to the Hongyoji Temple and on other occasions to churches at Ikidenzaka and Fujimicho to listen to the soothing sermons by Reverends Danjo Ebina and Masahisa Uyemura.

Graduation

In March, 1915, I graduated at the top of my class as I had promised my sister and in January became an instructor at the Nagasaki Prefectural Higher Girls' School and later transferred to the Women's Normal School at Akashi in March, 1918. The four years that I spent at this institution were happy ones but I received one of the greatest humiliations of my life when I found to my astonishment that I could not understand a single word of English during an address by an American woman at a joint meeting of woman's associations in the Kansai district. Furthermore I was hit by the impact of my discovery that I knew nothing about sociology and psychology. In haste, therefore, and in consternation, I hurried back to Tokyo to continue my education as a post-graduate student at the Women's Normal School and as an auditing student in sociology and psychology at the Tokyo Imperial University.

While I was studying in Tokyo, one of my family's acquaintances came to see me. He asked rather abruptly: "How long do you expect to study?" Apparently he was asked by my parents to ascertain what their whimsical daughter was doing in the capital. At any rate, I told him simply that I intended to study until I was excellently qualified to educate the girls of the new age.

Goes to U.S.

After his departure, a sudden loneliess crept over me, an abject transcendal loneliness, a desire to be with someone stronger, a God. I realized that the absence of a strong inner faith was the cause of this dismal feeling. I decided to go to the United States. Having no private funds, I approached Gunpei Yamamuro of the Salvation Army and, with his assistance, left for the United States in October, 1911, when I was 30 years of age.

Through the good offices of the Japanese branch of the Salvation Army of San Francisco, I entered the school maintained by the organization and later entered the Oberlin College in February, 1913, where I studied under a scholarship. It was at this school that I met Shimizu for the first time. It was nothing more than a casual meeting. Rumors that he had started a little school in the slums of Peking had hardly any interest for me.

Years slipped by uneventfully. Then in March, 1930, I returned to Japan which was in the nadir of depression at the time. The national predicament was not an encouragement to one looking for employment. However, through the kindness of Tetsuko Yasui I received work as instructor at the Girls' High School Department of Aoyama Gakuin.

* * *

It was while I was teaching at the Aoyama Gakuin that I received this missive from Shimizu. Though I was interested in advancing the cause of women's education in Japan, I was spurred by a new desire to aid Shimizu in his work at Peking. I immediately left for China after tendering my resignation at the Gakuin. Shimizu was quite hesitant about showing me to the school at first as the exterior appearance of the school was not very attractive. My marriage to Shimizu was solemnized in a simple ceremony at the Tientsin Church on July 7, 1935.

School Grows

The children at the school won me over completely. Dirty and slovenly dressed but gay, happy Chinese children gathered around me. I soon found myself completely absorbed in my work, found it delightful and pleasant.

At 10 a.m. on July 8 we learned that hostilities had broken out between Japan and China. We hurriedly sent the pupils attending the school to their homes through the gate at Tungchihmen. Immediately afterwards, the whole city was placed under martial law. I then took my children to Port Arthur as my husband did not wish me to stay within the city limits of Peking.

When I returned to Peking in January, 1938, peace and order were already restored there. Our school was opened again and in a short space of time, the number of students increased tremendously. Since 1938, we have sent 12 Chinese students to study in Tokyo. However, before their departure, I took special pains to accustom them to the way of living in Japan. I invited them to my home, taught them personally in the manners and etiquette of Japan, even showing them how to boil rice.

I have seen the school grow like a flower from a seed. At the time I married Shimizu, there were only 90 students. However, today there are more than 300 students. That these students may form the bridge of understanding is my hope, dream and sacrifice.

An Equivalent Term

Gob: This is the sailor's favorite name for himself and said to be an abbreviation of the word "Gobshike," or ghosts seen only at night. Another story says the origin of the word was a lone, land sailor at an Asiatic Station by the name of Gobbles.

* * *

Goodbye: Goodbye is a contraction of "God be with you." It was formerly the custom for monarchs to bless their subjects from their thrones in this manner.

* * *

Grass Widow: Authorities have never been able definitely to trace the origin of grass widow, but it is supposed to be a corrupted form of "grace widow," that is widow by the grace of circumstances.

* * *

Grundy: (Mrs.) A nickname applied to any supposed arbiter of social customs. It originated in "Speed the Plough," play by Thomas Morton.

* * *

Hijacker: The term is said to have originated from a kind of robbery in which the holdup man accosted his victim with "Hi, Jack. What time is it?" When the victim pulled out his watch to answer, a gun was pushed into his face and he was robbed.

* * *

Hobson's Choice: One Tobias Hobson was the first man in England to hire out hack horses. He would never break his rule of letting the horses in strict rotation. Persons wanting a horse must take the one whose turn it was to go, or they could have none. Thus Hobson's choice became a by-word.

* * *

Hooch: The term "hooch" is said to be a contradiction of "hoochino," an Alaskan word applied to rum distilled from sugar and flour.